WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 14-22 (57-72). Wednesday, cloudy, possible rain. LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy. Temp. 14-22 (57-72). Wednesday, cloudy. CHANNEL: Mostly cloudy. Tuesday, partly cloudy. Temps. 16-21 (57-70). ROME: Tuesday, cloudy. Temps. 20-28 (68-82).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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| Abu Dhabi | 4.50 Dirh. | Greece | 22 Dr. | Nigeria | 70 K. |
| Algeria | 3.00 Din. | India | Rs 9 | Norway | 3.25 N.Kr. |
| Austria | 12 S. | Iran | 70 Rials | Oman | 0.425 Rial |
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| Cyprus | 250 Mils | Jordan | 300 Fils | Saudi Arabia | 3.50 Riyals |
| Denmark | 3.75 D.Kr. | Kenya | Sh. 8.00 | Spain | 50 Ptas. |
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| Egypt | 50 P. | Lebanon | 0.2 7.5 | Switzerland | 1.70 S.Fr. |
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No. 29,985 — PARIS, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1979 — Established 1887

# ance, Brown Warn Against Change 1 SALT-2 as Senate Hearings Open

By Fred Farris

SHINGTON, July 9 (IHT) — Senate debate on SALT-2 d today with high administra- officials declaring it fair, bal- and verifiable, and warning ny amendment would risk g it less favorable to the d States.

wever, in testimony before the Foreign Relations Commit- ecretary of State Cyrus Vance hat if the Senate insists on ding the treaty, President would have no choice but to reopen negotiations with the Union.

pearing with Mr. Vance, De- Secretary Harold Brown dealt he military side of the treaty aid that if SALT-2 were not ed, the U.S. would have to at least $30 billion to match military spending in an un- ted arms race.

n with SALT-2, he said, the d States will have to increase s on strategic weapons by 25 nt to catch up with the Rus- Present spending of about illion a year for intercontinen- apons would have to rise to billion a year for the next five he said.

### Prelude to Debate

xiety that the treaty — with- ny modification — might not the best interests of the Unit- ates was reflected in questions o both witnesses by worried members.

hearings are a prelude to an ted intensive debate on -2 in the full Senate this fall. -thirds vote is needed to rati- treaty.

ncidental with the start of the gs, which were televised ially, was an indication from enate majority leader, Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., that Kremlin leaders might be willing to renegotiate parts of the treaty if the Senate were to change some provisions.

Sen. Byrd, who met in Moscow last week with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, said he believed the Russians were more flexible than their earlier warnings indicated.

But he warned that the Russians probably would "demand some concessions," a point Mr. Vance warned the senators about in his testimony today.

"We cannot expect to shift the bargain more in our favor now through a process of amendment and reservation," he told the committee. "Even if it were possible to reopen the negotiations, certainly they would be reopened to both sides. This could lead to the reopening of points that now are resolved in a manner favorable to our interests."

United Press International

Sen. Robert Byrd

### Congress's Right Asserted

Responding later to a question by Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., Mr. Vance urged that Congress hear all the testimony about the treaty before deciding whether any modifications were necessary. But, he said, Congress has the power to make such treaty amendments.

"What the Congress does, the president will have to accept," he said. "There is no question about that."

Mr. Brown, emphasizing another theme that appeared repeatedly in subsequent questioning, said that the treaty was "designed to assure that we do not need to rely on trust."

"It is verifiable . . . the Soviets cannot gain a military advantage by concealed actions that violate the agreement," he said.

At another point, Mr. Brown said: "My judgment is that this treaty will make the people of the United States more secure militarily than we would be without it. For that reason, I recommend the Senate give its approval."

That judgment was disputed by the Senate minority leader, Howard Baker, R-Tenn., who has said that he will work against the treaty unless it is changed to remove what he considers to be a strategic advantage to the Russians. He noted that by 1985, the expiration date of SALT-2, Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles will have an explosive warhead capability three times that of U.S. ICBMs.

"The cold, hard fact remains that in the case of the ICBMs this treaty does not improve but indeed worsens the strategic balance between the United States and the Soviet Union," Sen. Baker said.

"I disagree with you on that," Mr. Brown said.

Mr. Brown said that while the Russians have more warhead-lifting power through larger rockets than the United States, it was balanced by U.S. advantages in submarine-launched missiles, which because of less vulnerability to attack have greater deterrent power.

Associated Press

A National Guardsman patrols Ciudad Dario, Nicaragua, after troops loyal to Anastasio Somoza recaptured the city Sunday.

Approves Pacts With Britain, Hungary, S. Korea

## U.S. Senate Votes French Tax Treaty

By Robert C. Siner

SHINGTON, July 9 (IHT) — enate today approved six tax es, including a protocol ex- ng Americans in France from h tax on their U.S. business mployment income.

a 98-0 vote, the Senate ap- d a package that includes the col, income tax treaties with ary, South Korea and Britain U.S.-French and U.S.-U.K. gift state tax treaties.

e U.S.-French protocol, along n exemption for business and yment income, would elimi- possible double taxation of ource investment income of icans living in France. To ac- lish this, the United States l treat part of this income as ch it had come from a French e and allow a foreign tax cred- French taxes paid on that n. Exactly how this portion d be determined is still ar.

addition, the protocol covers e's relinquishing of the tax on l Security payments; excise n insurance premiums, and ates the need for registration ipping and airline companies.

e agreement, which was signed presentatives of both govern- s last November, was drawn fter the French government ted legislation that would have cted U.S. citizens residing in e to French tax on their wide income. Previously, e had only taxed income d in that country.

cause the United States al- taxes the global income of its ns regardless of where they Americans in France would been forced to pay taxes to countries on the same income.

ance completed legislation on rotocol last week, and the U.S. te action today — the House o role in the treaty process — s only one more step. Presi- Carter and President Valery ard d'Estaing of France are to and exchange the instruments tification — probably in the and well before the February deadline for French income — thereby allowing the treaty ke effect. The protocol is to be active to last Jan. 1, when the French law took effect.

e purpose of the tax treaties is oid double taxation of income. erally they conform to the el treaties drawn up by the Or- zation for Economic Coopera- and Development in 1963, and amended, and the U.S. Treas- n 1977.

hey allow the country of resi- e to tax income earned in that ntry though they all contain the alled "saving clause," in which United States asserts its right to its citizens as though the treaty not apply. The treaties also es- sh means for providing credits taxes paid by a citizen of one ntry to the government of her, set up rules for determina- of domicile. They provide for ange of information between countries and usually ensure that the rules of one country cannot be used to evade taxes in the other.

The U.S.-U.K. treaty, approved last year but then held over, also deals with credits for shareholders in British corporations previously denied to U.S. citizens; allows the British government to tax the U.S.-source dividend income of U.S. citizens resident in the United Kingdom and eliminates a gap in British tax law dealing with the domiciliary rights of American women who marry British citizens and live in the United Kingdom.

*World Tenses for Re-Entry*

## Skylab Scenario: Flames, No Casualties

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, July 9 (IHT) — When Skylab disintegrates overhead — probably on Wednesday — 500 fragments are expected to reach the ground, including about half a dozen pieces weighing a ton or more apiece and crashing down at 350 miles an hour.

The chances are 152 to 1 against anyone being injured, the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) says. In other words, the odds have it that 152 Skylabs would have to crash before anyone was hit.

But if you are worried, you can beat all odds by taking cover under a solid roof and an additional reinforced concrete floor, NASA says.

"The odds against an injury to a particular individual, say you or I, are statistically infinitesimal," says Jim Morrison, NASA's representative in Europe. "You probably run a greater risk of hurting yourself trying to take cover than in just sitting tight and having a drink," he said here in an interview.

NASA says that all the debris will drop straight down perpendicularly along a path 100 miles wide, and no more than three pieces of the expected 500 will fall in any 100-square-mile area. "We're not talking about a rain of debris," a NASA official said.

### Largest Object

Skylab is the largest man-made object ever to make an uncontrolled re-entry from space and crash on earth. In January, 1978, a Soviet nuclear-powered satellite spread radioactive debris over Canada's Great Slave Lake. The Center for Shortlived Phenonema in Cambridge, Mass., reports that there have been no known injuries from space junk.

NASA has teams on alert in the United States to fly out and investigate any reported injuries or damage caused by Skylab. Even if, as expected, no one is hurt, the investigators expect to have to deal with lots of hoaxes. "The U.S. Air Force is used to dealing with claims by people who want to get their roof repaired by alleging that a sonic boom damaged it," Mr. Morrison said. "We're expecting that human nature is universal enough to produce some similar tricks outside the U.S."

Genuine Skylab debris can be identified by the craft's radioactive "signature," Mr. Morrison said, even though the signature has been changed by the exposure in space. He added that Skylab pieces would emit no harmful radiation and could be handled safely.

Final predictions about where the debris will fall should be available about 40 minutes before they start hitting the ground, Mr. Morrison said. But the margin of error will cover a vast area — roughly half of Skylab's orbit around the globe. The margin of error is 50 minutes, and Skylab crosses France, for instance, in about 90 seconds.

### 4,000 Miles Long

If the last orbit crosses Europe, the impact forecast will cover several countries, and the actual zone of fallout — what NASA calls the "Skylab footprint" — will be 4,000 miles long.

Skylab orbit paths crisscross most countries in Europe (Britain, the Netherlands and the Nordic countries excepted), all of the United States and Africa, most of the Soviet Union and almost all of South America. Four-fifths of the time, however, they passes over ocean.

As Skylab oears Earth, position reports flash to U.S. embassies at increasingly frequent intervals with forecasts to pass on to foreign governments. France is particularly well informed because its space radar stations are helping track Skylab. For this exercise, the French space agency io Toulouse has linked its stations with the North American Air Defense Com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Associated Press

The Skylab station as photographed from its command-service module: NASA now believes it will begin its plunge tomorrow.

## China's Deng Wants to Quit, Reports Say

MANILA, July 9 (AP) — Chinese Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping, 75, reportedly has said that he will not make any more official trips abroad and wants to retire as soon as possible.

The Daily Express and the Times Journal reported yesterday that Mr. Deng told a group of Filipino reporters Saturday that he was not planning to visit Manila. "I feel I've fulfilled all my missions outside the country," he said. "All my advisers are against my going out of the country again.

"I would like to retire as soon as possible. Whether others will approve is another matter," he added.

Blindfolded, Shot in Groups

## Young Men in Nicaragua Are Being Executed Daily

By Karen DeYoung

MANAGUA, July 9 (WP) — Lying in the tall grass between the city's modernistic concert hall and calm Lake Managua, the young men appeared to be sleeping. A closer look revealed that each wore a crude cloth blindfold and had a bullet hole in his head or chest.

Yesterday there were nine freshly killed and still undiscovered by the vultures that cruise over the capital. There is a different group, sometimes larger but rarely smaller, practically every day. Several yards away, the ashes of a large bonfire are mixed with bones.

Early Saturday morning, three pickup trucks full of bliodfolded youths were seen being driven away from the state security headquarters behind President Anastasio Somoza's bunker office.

Gen. Somoza has said that the National Guard does not carry out summary executions. Yet similar groups of young men — shirtless and blindfolded — are seen daily being marched, single file with their hands on each other's shoulders, through Managua's central jail compound.

### Crucial Issue

The future of the guard is perhaps the most crucial issue holding up the transition of power from Gen. Somoza to a guerrilla-backed provisional government junta. While the junta has said that "many, perhaps the majority" of guard soldiers can be retained in a new army led by Sandinista National Liberation Front guerrillas, the junta has insisted that the guard itself be disbanded, and that officers believed guilty of "crimes against the people" who do not leave the country with Gen. Somoza must be tried and punished.

The junta, based in Costa Rica, has been under strong pressure from the United States both to change its structure and to preserve the guard. Now, apparently as a result of U.S. diplomatic persuasion, a number of other Latin American governments have joined that effort.

Junta representatives said they were informed Saturday that, if they do not give in, international support and supplies for the Sandinistas in their civil war against Gen. Somoza and the guard will be "made more difficult," and the United States will continue to withhold Gen. Somoza's resignation.

Calling the pressure "blackmail," junta foreign minister Miguel D'Escoto said "they are trying to bargain with the blood of our people. It can only result in a prolongation of civil war and anarchy."

Sources said that Junta leaders were called in by Costa Rican President Roderigo Carazo and were telephoned by former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez as part of the U.S. pressure. Both Latin leaders had been strong supporters of the Sandinistas before the junta's refusal to accept the U.S. proposal.

Although the junta did not issue a formal response to the U.S.-Latin proposal, it spoke Saturday night over an internal radio network to Sandinista commanders throughout Nicaragua. Their rejection of the plan, Mr. D'Escota said, was unanimous.

In the past week, the governments of Venezuela, Costa Rica, Colombia, the Dominican Republic and Panama have visited by high State Department officials.

A little more than a week ago, the United States let it be known that Gen. Somoza had decided to resign if U.S. diplomats guarantee preservation of the guard. The United States agreed with Gen. Somoza's fear that radical elements within the Sandinistas would run rampant in a new government without what Gen. Somoza called "the National Guard as a counterforce." That fear apparently was expressed to the other Latin American governments, along with American assurance that Gen. Somoza's resignation was "in the U.S. pocket," under the proper conditions.

While the United States wants more moderate members added to the junta, its current members say that the somewhat delicate existing balance of two political moderates

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

# Iran Amnesty Issued; Police General Fired

*From Agency Dispatches*

TEHRAN, July 9 — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's revolutionary leader, today announced a general amnesty that covers all those who committed offenses under the past regime, excluding murder or torture.

In another development, Gen. Saif Amir Rahimi was removed today from the command of Iran's military police after he alleged that there was a high-level conspiracy within the armed forces to discredit Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic regime and weaken the revolution.

The ayatollah's announcement of the amnesty, read over state radio, said that the measure also applied to armed forces members. He said those excluded from the amnesty were those who have committed murder, or issued orders for murder, or those "who have tortured our revolutionary prisoners."

Premier Mehdi Bazargan said in an address to the nation two months ago that he had requested the ayatollah to issue an amnesty to aid Iran's return to normalcy. Police and military officials, in particular, had pressed for an amnesty to restore the morale of the nation's security forces.

The regime announced last Tuesday that complaints against members of the army and the police for offenses committed under the past regime must be filed by tomorrow or they would be considered invalid.

He said those members of the security forces who had committed crimes not covered by the amnesty should be handed over to the revolutionary courts only through the armed forces.

### Dismissal Order

The dismissal of Gen. Rahimi was ordered by Defense Minister Taghi Riahi, Iranian radio said.

Gen. Rahimi earlier had told foreign reporters that there was a plot to detain him and get him out of the country. "It was only by my visiting the Imam Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini yesterday that this was prevented," Gen. Rahimi said.

The general added that he would refuse to accept the dismissal and had written to Mr. Riahi, challenging the order. He said the dismissal order "is part of the same plot I talked about this morning."

UPI

Gen. Saif Amir Rahimi

Ayatollah Khomeini also said he was advising members of the shah's regime, "intellectuals who do not give up following East and West" and who still are opposing him, to give up their efforts "and join the unified ranks of the nation. . . We hope that with the realization of true Islamic culture in Iran, this group also becomes aware of this reality and saves itself from subservience."

On other subjects, he said:

- "I don't say the government is 100 percent successful, but I say that it is trying to serve the nation. But damages left by the former regime are of such dimensions that they cannot be remedied quickly."
- "Uncalled-for criticism of the government is in fact misusing the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Bad Soviet Crop May Raise U.S. Prices

By Roger Smith

LOS ANGELES, July 9 — The Carter administration's hopes for a decline in food costs that could hold down inflation this year may have been blown away in a dry Soviet wind.

In late May and early June, a dry, hot wind condition called the *sukhovey*, swept through the eastern Ukraine and lower Volga, where roughly a third of the Soviet Union's wheat is grown. The grain matured too quickly in the heat, and U.S. satellites picked up the bad news: The Soviet farmers were in the fields weeks early, harvesting a crop with dramatically poor yields.

The Soviet crop problem suddenly tipped the delicate balance between world wheat supply and demand. Instead of an expected Russian harvest of 120 million tons this year, the U.S. Department of Agriculture forecasts a harvest of between 79 million tons and 97 million tons. Instead of a surplus in world production of 22 million tons, the department calculates a deficit of between 5 and 20 million tons.

### $5 Wheat Predicted

The effect on the price of wheat in U.S. markets has been spectacular. Last week farmers sold wheat for an average of $3.79 a bushel compared to $2.83 a year ago. July wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade ended the week at $4.64 compared to $3.20 a year ago. "We'll see $5 wheat before too long," a trader said.

That is good news for thousands of U.S. farmers who have complained for two years about prices not keeping pace with rising costs. The protests and threatened strikes of a few months ago are fading memories for most wheat producers.

But it is bad news for the American consumer. A bushel of wheat makes about 70 loaves of bread, so $5 wheat will push bread prices up. But the ripple effects on food prices can be extensive.

As wheat prices rise, other grain prices are pulled up because of the interchangeability of most coarse grains. Wheat and corn are both used as animal feeds, for example. Corn sold for $2.19 a year ago, but last week the average price was $2.64. On the futures market, the corn scheduled for delivery in three weeks traded at $3.11 on Friday.

"There's no doubt that the higher feed costs will mean higher prices for beef, pork, poultry, milk and eggs," said Walter Minger, senior vice president at Bank of America.

It was the decline in prices at the meat counter and the dairy case that led a drop of 1.2 percent in food prices last month. But higher world grain costs seem sure to reverse the trend later this summer.

Ray Daniel, director of agricultural forecasting at Chase Econometrics Associates, said a 25-percent increase this year in the price of all grains and soybeans could result in a 1.5-percent to 2-percent increase in the consumer index for all food prices by the end of 1980.

## Austria Rejects Protest Over Arafat's Reception

*From Agency Dispatches*

VIENNA, July 9 — Austria today officially rejected Israel's protest of the weekend visit by Palestine Liberation Organization chief Yasser Arafat.

The Austrian Foreign Ministry described Israel's protest and withdrawal of its ambassador to Vienna as interference in Austria's internal affairs.

But Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said that his three days of discussions with Mr. Arafat showed that "it would be absolutely ridiculous to think the PLO is out to destroy Israel."

Mr. Kreisky, Mr. Arafat and former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt met in Vienna from Friday through Sunday under the framework of the Socialist International.

### Brandt Unswayed

Mr. Brandt, who is leader of the West German Social Democratic Party, is chairman of the international group of 56 political parties. Mr. Kreisky is chairman of the organization's Middle East fact-finding commission. This afternoon, in a meeting with reporters, Mr. Brandt said that the protest from Israel over the official reception given to Mr. Arafat had not dissuaded him from holding future discussions with the Palestinian leader.

Shimon Peres, chairman of the Israeli Labor Party, which is a member of the Socialist International, strongly denounced the sessions. Mr. Brandt said today that he regretted having informed Mr. Peres about the talks "only at a rather late date."

Mr. Arafat ended his official visit yesterday.

The symbolic value of Mr. Arafat's visit, rather than any concrete measures of support for the Palestinian cause, was seen by Middle Eastern diplomats as the most important outcome of his three days of talks.

Mr. Arafat, Mr. Kreisky and Mr. Brandt issued a joint statement yesterday supporting an independent Palestinian homeland and expressing their "extreme concern over the settlement activities in the occupied territories."

Flanked by Mr. Arafat and Mr. Brandt at a news conference, Mr. Kreisky said that the weekend's discussions were the culmination of years of contact between himself and the guerrilla leader.

The three refused to elaborate on the substance of their discussions but said that Mr. Brandt would submit a report to the Socialist International, together with a recommendation that contact with the PLO be continued.

The communique concluded that the three agreed that "the Palestinian issue is the central problem of the Middle East conflict and unless it is equitably and satisfactorily solved, neither peace nor a global settlement can be achieved."

## Socialist Chief Asked to Form Cabinet in Italy

ROME, July 9 (AP) — President Sandro Pertini today asked the Socialist leader, Bettino Craxi, to try to form a government in a surprise move that may give Italy its first Socialist premier.

After two brief conferences with Mr. Pertini, Mr. Craxi said that the president's decision had taken him "almost by surprise." He was expected to negotiate some form of collaboration with the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

"I hope I can attract the collaboration of a broad gamut of political, democratic and progressive forces," Mr. Craxi said. "Italy is facing so many internal and international unknowns as to make even more necessary a period of stability . . . and renewal."

Mr. Pertini chose the 49-year-old secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party after Giulio Andreotti, a Christian Democrat, failed to form a majority coalition.

### Total Expulsion of Ethnic Chinese Seen

# *Refugees Say Hanoi Deports Forcibly*

By Linda Mathews

HONG KONG, July 9 — For the family of dentist Kooi Peih-khin, the midnight knock at the door came in March.

Outside stood a Vietnamese police lieutenant and a squad of policemen. They pushed their way into Mr. Kooi's house and the lieutenant announced, "All Chinese are now, advised to leave Vietnam. They are not wanted here anymore. For the sake of security, we must have a Vietnam free of Chinese."

Last week, wan and weak from a month at sea, Mr. Kooi, 45, told the story of the odyssey that took him, his wife and their five children from the security of their Haiphong neighborhood — the family's home for four generations — to a makeshift refugee camp on the Hong Kong waterfront.

"The first time the police came, I didn't know whether to take their threat seriously," Mr. Kooi said. "But then they came once a week, and then once a day. It became clear there was no future for us or people like us in Vietnam. It was either leave or die.

"So we sold all our belongings, gave the police the money they demanded, and we left."

#### Systematic Fleecing

Mr. Kooi's account echoes the stories related by the hundreds of thousands of ethnic Chinese who have been forced out to sea by the Vietnamese authorities over the last year. Theirs is a collective tale of forcible deportation from the land of their birth, after being systematically fleeced by Vietnamese officials of practically everything they owned.

No one — not the international relief organizations or Western intelligence operatives or the refugees themselves — knows how much of the gold collected from the boat people goes into the pockets of corrupt policemen and soldiers, and how much ends up in the hands of the government in Hanoi.

What seems certain, despite Vietnamese denials, is that the deportation policy has been carried out nationwide and that it has at least the tacit consent of the Communist Party hierarchy. Its ultimate aim appears to be to rid Vietnam of its entire ethnic Chinese population, which stood at about 1.8 million when the United States withdrew in 1975.

"There can no longer be any doubt that there's a well-organized refugee racket operating in Vietnam," said James Reid, director of a refugee camp here. "It may have originally been organized by private individuals, but now there is overwhelming official complicity," another relief official said. "This couldn't be happening without the blessing of the Vietnamese government."

U.S. officials say they have no firm evidence that the refugee trade is directed by Vietnamese ministries. But Charles Freeman, deputy U.S. coordinator for refugee affairs, said that Vietnam has set up a boat-building industry specifically to move ethnic Chinese out of the country.

Considerable light has been shed on Vietnam's role in the refugee trade by testimony given in the Hong Kong trial of the captain and crew of the freighter Huey Fong, one of the first big ships to ferry ethnic Chinese out of Vietnam. The defendants face up to four years in jail and $3.5 million in fines for smuggling illegal immigrants into Hong Kong.

One of the organizers, Kwok Wah-leung, testified last week that he arranged the ship's departure at a government building in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), where clerks routinely processed the passengers' exit forms and weighed the gold collected from them. The 3,318 passengers later boarded the freighter through a barbed-wire security area, where policemen checked off their names on an official manifest, Mr. Kwok said.

Other refugees say that anyone who tries to avoid this formal processing, and escape without paying the departure tax, does so at great peril. Last December, Vietnam's marine police reportedly sank a boat loaded with 220 refugees off the coast of Haiphong, then shot the survivors. The reason for the massacre? The boat had slipped out of Haiphong before paying off the authorities.

#### $1 Million in Gold

Hong Kong police uncovered $1 million in gold hidden in the engine room of the Huey Fong and estimated that it represented only a sixth of the gold paid by the passengers for their escape. By demanding gold worth up to $3,500 from each refugee, Vietnam stands to earn nearly $3 billion by the end of the year, according to a Hong Kong government spokesman, David Ford.

Refugees have overtaken coal as the leading export of Vietnam's threadbare economy, Mr. Ford said.

The importance of the refugee trade to Vietnam's economy is apparent from the statistics. The April bank remittances from overseas Chinese to help their relatives get out represented more than half of the revenue from Vietnam's total exports for all of last year — $416 million.

Money extorted from the refugees has apparently been used to pay for Soviet arms and machinery. An intelligence source here said that the Vietnamese last month made a down payment of $100 million, in gold, to the Soviet Union for armaments and other supplies that are being pumped into Hanoi at the rate of $3 million a day.

#### Racial Animosity

Vietnam's avarice, however, does not seem to be the primary motivation for the purge. The racial animosity between Vietnam and neighboring China has always made many Vietnamese suspicious of the ethnic Chinese spread throughout their country. For the xenophobic Vietnamese government, China's invasion this spring provided the final excuse to eliminate the Chinese minority.

Vietnam denies that it is trafficking in human lives. "There are quite a few people — the bourgeoisie, the capitalists, the land owners and some of the high officials of the former regime — who detest our Socialist system," said Nguyen Trong Vinh, Hanoi's ambassador to China. "If these people want to go elsewhere, we cannot force them to stay . . . It is not within our capacity to completely control 2,000 miles of coast."

*© Los Angeles Times*

# *Skylab Scenario: Flames But No Re-Entry Victims*

(Continued from Page 1)

mand (NORAD), which is monitoring Skylab's re-entry.

It remained uncertain whether the governments concerned, alerted half an hour in advance of possible fallout, would issue public warnings to their populations if it appears that parts of Skylab might land in their countries. With so many variables and such favorable odds against injury, officials might fear that the risk of panic and resulting injuries outweighed the advantage of warning people to take cover.

International reactions vary from panic to nonchalance — or commercialism. Villagers in southern India have reportedly fled some localities which they fear may be in Skylab's path. At least one Sri Lankan entrepreneur is peddling "Skylab oil" for its alleged healing properties in case of a direct hit. Pray-ins have been held in the Philippines. Swiss churches plan to ring the tocsin on the churchbells if Skylab heads there.

Some U.S. companies are selling "Skylab beanies," which offer less safety than a hard hat but plenty of souvenir value, the salesmen say. At Johnson Space Center in Houston, which is technically in charge of the re-entry, some flight controllers have donned T-shirts showing a panicky yellow chicken squawking, "Skylab is falling! Skylab is falling!"

A U.S. town painted a bull's-eye on a local roof — a Skylab target. Australians' main interest in the Skylab re-entry appears to be as an opportunity for bets.

A prudent Canadian town took out a $1 million accident policy from Lloyds of London, but there is no insurance boom. The United States has pledged to honor its treaty commitments to compensate anyone who suffers injury or loss because of Skylab.

Despite the odds against mishap, Skylab's re-entry is an unprecedented problem for U.S. spaceflight controllers. The craft has no power of its own, although it may be possible to alter Skylab's angle of approach and bring it down early in a "family of orbits" avoiding population centers, experts say. That decision would be made a few minutes before predicted re-entry.

#### Flaming Scenario

From then on, NASA has the following scenario. At T-hour minus one, Skylab will still be hurtling soundlessly through space — like an image from the film "2001" without its musical soundtrack.

At T, the spacecraft, resembling a metallic grasshopper and weighing 77 tons, dips into its terminal orbit and slams into the earth's atmosphere 65 miles up. The impact is like an aircraft hitting the sea. Skylab starts to break up and burn.

The windmill-like solar panels, four blades each 12 feet long, tear off. Then the large solar battery (which malfunctioned at Skylab's launch) comes away. Next the 1,000-pound spar holding the solar telescope rips loose.

Bucking the atmosphere, the fuselage cracks open, spilling out the scientific lab. The aluminum skin, ignited by friction, flames away.

For about half an hour, all these fragments will continue travelling in a cluster in the same trajectory. As the mass drops through the atmosphere, the less resistant materials will burn up, leaving about a third of the original spacecraft. If it all happens at night, the flaming Skylab will be visible to the naked eye in some areas along its path.

#### 500 Pieces

When it approaches an altitude of six miles, bits will start dropping, almost vertically, the lightest first since they have the least velocity. The first pieces will take about 25 minutes to cover the six miles to ground. The final bits will come down 15 minutes later, Mr. Morrison said.

About 500 pieces of Skylab will hit Earth, NASA predicts — including 38 chunks weighing more than 10 pounds.

The biggest chunks will be an air lock originally weighing 5,100 pounds, a lead-lined film vault of 3,900 pounds, and six 2,700-pound oxygen tanks. These pieces will plunge to earth at the toe of the Skylab "footprint."

In the end the world may never know where Skylab landed because radars will lose it as it enters the atmosphere. "The only way we'll know for sure," Mr. Morrison said, "is if somebody produces a bit of Skylab."

But there is no reward for Skylab sightings. "NASA doesn't even want the pieces back," Mr. Morrison said.

# Birth Control Bid By Catholic Aide

BADEN-BADEN, West Germany, July 9 (AP) — Hans Kueng, one of Europe's most prominent Roman Catholic theologians, is urging the church to abandon its opposition to birth control.

Mr. Kueng said in an interview that the close relationship between the population explosion and poverty in the Third World demands a change in the position of "the great power church."

He said that the church had taken a position against birth control prematurely and that "one may well expect in a church that itself always speaks of repentance and conversion that we too are capable here of making corrections."


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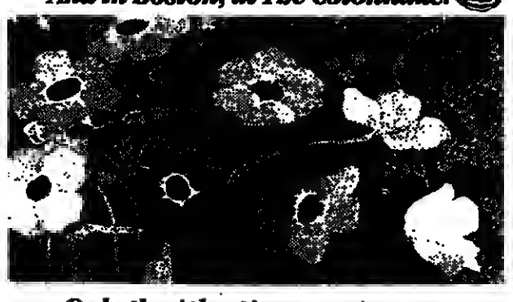

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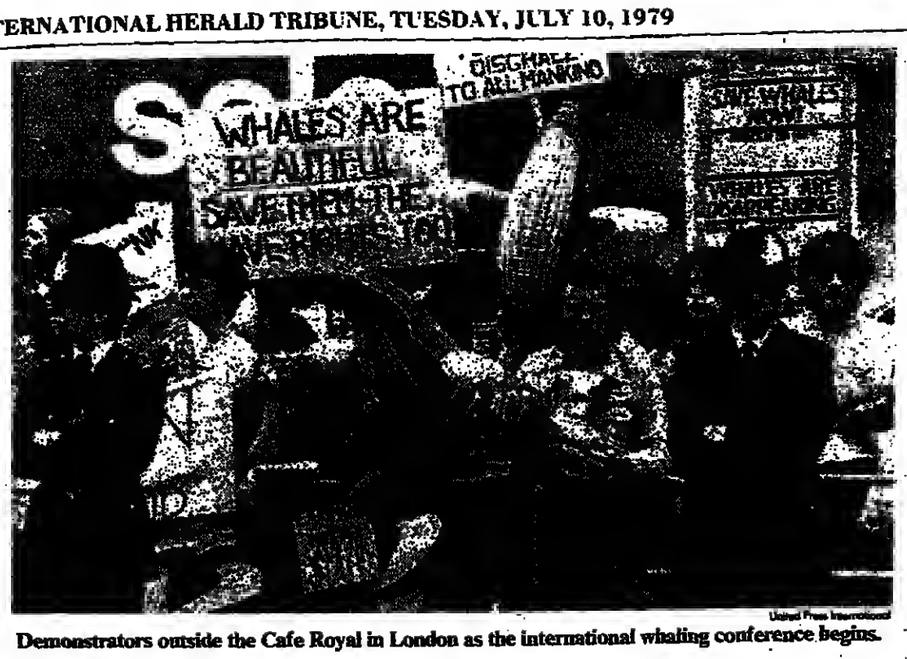


United Press International

Demonstrators outside the Cafe Royal in London as the international whaling conference begins.

### EEC Ban on Whale Products Sought

# *Halt to Whaling Is Proposed by Britain*

LONDON, July 9 (AP) — Britain today proposed a world moratorium on commercial whaling and a ban on whale products by the European Common Market.

Alick Buchanan-Smith, minister of state for agriculture, planted the two-month-old Conservative government firmly in the anti-whaling camp.

The minister addressed the opening session of the International Whaling Commission's annual meeting at the Cafe Royal. At least 14 conservationist organizations opposing whaling are lobbying the conference, including the Greenpeace Foundation, Friends of the Earth and the Marine Action Center.

Banner-waving demonstrators in Regent Street chanted "Save the Whales" and inside John Denver sang a song as the Japanese and Soviet delegates sat impassive and did not join the applause.

The commission of 22 whaling and nonwhaling countries, created in 1946, sets quotas of whale species to be killed.

Mr. Buchanan-Smith, bowing to increasing international demands by conservationists to stop killing whales, said that large-scale commercial whaling jeopardizes the survival of some species. "We owe it to future generations to ensure that stocks are not overexploited," he said.

The minister suggested no time limit for a ban on whaling, but Bertil Hagerhall, heading the Swedish delegation, proposed a 10-year moratorium, and the United States and Australia were expected to make similar demands later in the five-day conference.

Mr. Buchanan-Smith said that a moratorium would allow a thorough reassessment of whale numbers and their biology. "Resumption of whaling should only be reconsidered if evidence of recovery of stocks and improvements in the methods of killing justifies it," he said.

# Young Men in Nicaragua Are Being Executed Daily

(Continued from Page 1)

and three leftists was achieved only after strenuous negotiations.

"If we give in," Mr. D'Escoto said, "the junta will have signed its own death warrant."

The junta fears that neither extensive changes in its composition nor concessions made to the guard will be accepted by Nicaraguans who have sacrificed lives and livelihoods for the Sandinista revolution.

He said that members of moderate Nicaraguan opposition groups, whom the United States has approached as possible additions to the junta, had shown no interest in preserving the guard and had given their support to the existing junta.

Following Gen. Somoza's acknowledgement Friday that he has given his resignation to the United States, the Superior Council of Private Enterprise, Nicaragua's most prestigious business group, condemned both Gen. Somoza and the United States for "continuing to bomb Nicaraguan cities" while trying to work out what they consider a satisfactory government.

Nicaragua's archbishop, Miguel Obando y Bravo yesterday released a statement read in the country's Catholic churches calling on combatants to remember "that they will have to answer for their actions during the war."

And in a criticism of the the United States, he said that he lamented that "some governments which have thought or continued to think of their own political interests before the common good of the Nicaraguan people."

# *Iran Issues An Amnesty*

(Continued from Page 1)

freedom we have in the country, and those people who have affection for the country and Islam should support the government in all cases."

Meanwhile, firefighters have extinguished a gas and oil pipeline blaze 80 kilometers northeast of the world's largest oil refinery, but the disruption cut refinery output by 100,000 barrels per day, the National Iranian Oil Co. said today.

A spokesman said that supplies of crude oil to the refinery at Abadan, in southwest Khuzistan province, would be restored within three days. The refinery normally produces 420,000 barrels of ship fuel (bunker oil) and other refined products daily, of which about 180,000 barrels are exported. The fire began Saturday near Port Khomeini (formerly Shahpur) when an oil pipeline blew up for unknown reasons. The blast caused a nearby gas pipeline to explode.

Elsewhere in Khuzistan province, Pars news agency said that three policemen and two revolutionary guardsmen were injured last night in the port city of Khorramshahr after unidentified persons threw explosives at them from a bridge.

## *Luxembourg Chooses Center-Right Coalition*

LUXEMBOURG, July 9 (AP) — Christian Democrats and Liberals agreed today to form the next coalition government in Luxembourg, thus forcing the Socialists into opposition.

The future center-right government announced it had agreed on a platform and would settle the distribution of ministerial jobs tomorrow. The two parties won a combined 39 out of the 59 seats in parliament in elections June 10.

# Finance Minister Resigns in Malta

VALLETTA, Malta, July 9 (Reuters) — Maltese Finance Minister Joseph Abela has resigned saying that he is "fed up," Prime Minister Dom Mintoff announced yesterday.

Mr. Abela has been minister of finance, customs and people's investments since Mr. Mintoff's Labor Party gained power in 1971. He also resigned his seat in Parliament.

Mr. Mintoff read Mr. Abela's letter of resignation to a meeting of the Malta Labor Party and the General Workers Union. Mr. Abela said in the letter he had seen his dream of Malta ridding itself of military occupation come true and that he was seeking a more peaceful life.

### *Some U.S. States Refusing to Permit Dumping Sites*

# Waste-Disposal Problem Slowing Nuclear Progress

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, July 9 (NYT) — Every year, each of the atomic power plants in the world generates tens of thousands of cubic feet of potentially harmful radioactive waste, and as the amount grows so does the still unresolved problem of how to safely dispose of it.

So widespread is public concern about the lack of a solution that it has become a major barrier, three decades into the nuclear age, to the continued development of nuclear power in the United States and other countries. One result is increasing support in Congress this year of laws giving the states power to reject waste-disposal sites within their borders.

There are 233 commercial reactors operating around the globe and 323 under construction or on order. The wastes they generate must be isolated from man to varying degrees and for varying lengths of time.

But those wastes are just part of the growing inventory of radioactive materials. The production of nuclear weapons in the United States alone, for example, has resulted in the storage of more than 9 million cubic feet of wastes from spent fuel rods in South Carolina, Idaho and Washington.

#### Novel Problem

Never before have engineers and scientists been confronted with the problem of devising a tamper-proof method of isolating such large volumes of poisonous materials for thousands of years. While even the most severe critics of the industry acknowledge that a solution is technically possible, the continuing failure to arrive at a method has become one of the most important weapons of those opposed to nuclear energy.

Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., chairman of the subcommittee on nuclear regulation, said recently: "If the word 'scandal' can be attached to nuclear power, it is that this industry has been permitted to expand for two and a half decades without an acceptable solution for waste disposal."

Some disagree with Sen. Hart. "The technology to operate first-generation geological repositories for nuclear waste in a safe and common-sense way is available now," J.E. Mendel told a Senate subcommittee recently. Mr. Mendel is an official with the Pacific Northwest Laboratory, a research organization that has spent millions of dollars studying waste disposal problems for the Energy Department.

One year ago, California stopped the construction of a reactor on the ground that an acceptable waste disposal method had not been demonstrated. Maine has approved legislation similar to the law under which California acted, according to an analysis by the Natural Resources Defense Council, a leading environmental group. And eight other states have laws restricting nuclear waste, with proposals pending in at least four states, the council said.

#### Court Challenge

The United States has gone to court to challenge the California action that halted the Sun Desert reactor, arguing that the development of nuclear energy has been pre-empted by the federal government. The state contends that it is a zoning decision within its authority. The matter may be decided in the Supreme Court.

The waste-disposal issue has attracted congressional sponsors from the left who are opposed to nuclear energy, and sponsors from the right who are committed to states' rights. Among the sponsors of restrictive legislation are Rep. Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., a political conservative seeking the Republican presidential nomination, and Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., a former presidential candidate.

Congressional staff members predict that legislation giving governors veto power over waste-facility sites may become law within the next year.

Despite repeated assurances from government and industry that disposing of radioactive materials was not difficult, accidents and planning failures have occurred.

The radioactive waste problems, technically difficult in themselves, have been made more so because the confident assurances of federal and industry officials resulted in relatively little research. From 1968 to 1977 the federal waste program totaled less than $75 million a year.

#### A Look Back

An idea of the problem can be gained from examining early efforts to deal with nuclear wastes.

In March, 1943, more than 51,000 construction workers, engineers and scientists began building, in great secrecy, what ultimately became a string of nine nuclear reactors on a 570-square-mile government reservation on the Columbia River in Washington state.

The reactors transformed uranium fuel into plutonium, the basic ingredient of the atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki on Aug. 9, 1945, and of many subsequent nuclear warheads.

In addition to turning out tens of thousands of pounds of weapons-grade plutonium, the reactors created more than 100 million gallons of highly radioactive liquid waste that was stored in single-walled carbon steel tanks.

The government initially predicted that the tanks would provide an effective barrier for decades, possibly as long as 500 years, but the first leak — 35,000 gallons — apparently occurred in 1958. The leaks continued, moreover, and by 1973 more than 400,000 gallons had seeped into the sandy soil of the Hanford reservation.

Criticized by such groups as the National Academy of Sciences, the Atomic Energy Commission began a program to reduce the volume of the wastes, turning much of it into sludge and moving the remaining liquids into new double-walled steel tanks. Some critics contend that part of the sludge left in the old tanks may prove extremely difficult to remove for permanent storage.

John Roecker, head of waste management at Hanford for Rockwell International, the company hired to take care of the waste, is confident the program is under control. "During the last few years, significant strides have been made in drying up the wastes and significant improvements have been implemented in our surveillance programs," he said.

#### Alleged Cover-Up

In a formal statement to the Office of the Inspector General of the Energy Department, however, Stephen Stalos, an environmental physicist who worked at Hanford for five years, has charged that the company managing radioactive wastes on the reservation has covered up evidence indicating that three tanks sprang new leaks.

Mr. Stalos charged that, when he tried to report one of the leaks in June, 1977, he was told by a Department of Energy official that it was Energy Department "policy that there will be no more leaks" because announcement of them would hurt the nuclear industry.

In his Feb. 2, 1979, statement, Mr. Stalos further charged that Rockwell International reduced the tank monitoring program last year.

Mr. Roecker denied that it was Energy Department policy not to announce the existence of leaking tanks. He also said that, while the monitoring had been reduced, the overall system was "more than adequate."

The charges made by Mr. Stalos, who has resigned as manager of tank farm surveillance analysis at Hanford, are being investigated by the Energy Department's inspector general.

### *Turk Bias at Issue*

# Greek-U.S. Ties Strained By NATO Re-Entry Term

By Nicholas Gage

ATHENS, July 9 (NYT) — Greek and U.S. officials say here that relations between the two countries have deteriorated sharply in recent weeks since Washington announced support for a changed set of proposals on Greek re-entry into the military wing of NATO.

The Greeks feel that the revised proposals favor the Turkish position on command responsibility in the Aegean Sea. While day-to-day dealings are continuing at a normal level, negotiations between the two countries on major issues are at a standstill, the officials said.

"The steady improvement in our relations from the low point of 1974 has stopped suddenly and we are sliding backward," said a high official in the Greek government, referring to the year when Turkey invaded Cyprus and Greece blamed Washington for allowing the invasion to happen.

U.S. Ambassador Robert McCloskey admitted that a problems exists but denied that the picture is so dark. U.S.-Greek relations are "better than they are perceived to be," he said. "We do continue to work in reciprocally productive ways that may not always be obvious," he said.

#### Political Pressure

On the NATO question that precipitated the chill in relations, Greek leaders do not share Mr. McCloskey's optimism. They see Washington's backing of the latest set of proposals, redrafted by Gen. Alexander Haig Jr. before he retired as NATO commander, as leaving little possibility for Greece to re-enter NATO on acceptable terms.

The Greek leaders feel that politically they cannot accept terms very different from those that Greece had when it withdrew from the alliance's military arm in 1974 after the Cyprus invasion. Popular disapproval of returning to NATO is still strong. The main opposition party, the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, led by Andreas Papandreou, doubled its vote in the last election with a platform calling for complete withdrawal from NATO and the closing of all U.S. bases here.

The United States and Turkey both say that Greece cannot expect to return to the alliance on the terms that it had before, although they give different reasons. The Turks say that the old terms gave command responsibility over the entire Aegean to Greece and were thus unfair to Turkey. U.S. diplomats say that a new arrangement is necessary because the command structure in NATO has changed, largely as a result of Greece's withdrawal from the alliance's military wing.

Last year Gen. Haig met the Greek chief of staff, Gen. Ioannis Davos, and worked out an initial arrangement for Greek re-entry that was acceptable to most of NATO, but not to Turkey. Premier Constantine Caramanlis has complained to visitors that instead of trying to persuade Turkey to fall in line with the other members of the alliance, new proposals were drafted to accommodate Ankara.

Greece, too, objected to the set of proposals, saying that it would give Turkey command of airspace over islands belonging to Greece. Gen. Haig then worked out the latest proposals, which recognize the right of Greece and Turkey to command in their own airspace but give defense responsibility over international space to a NATO commander from a third country.

Behind the airspace issue is the effect that any arrangements would have on continuing negotiations between Greece and Turkey to delimit control of the Aegean. Greece does not want to see a precedent set by the alliance that might strengthen Turkey's claims for wider control of the area.

The Greeks say that they do not like the revised plan, although they have not rejected it formally, because there are so many Greek islands in the Aegean that it would be impossible to avoid violating Greek airspace.

#### Administration Backing

Shortly before retiring on June 30, Gen. Haig took his new set of proposals to Washington and received the administration's endorsement of them. The State Department instructed Mr. McCloskey to inform Athens that Washington felt the proposals represented the best arrangement for Greek re-entry into NATO that could be obtained.

The Greeks saw the U.S. backing for the revised Haig proposals as part of a continuing tilt toward the Turkish position, and they reacted by suspending negotiations on the United States on major military and exchange agreements. Athens and Washington were close to signing an extension of the agreement that allows the United States to have Voice of America transmitters in Greece, for instance, but the effort was suspended at the last minute.

U.S. officials here said that if the previous set of Haig proposals did reflect the Turkish position to a considerable extent, the current ones represent an effort to work out a compromise. The U.S. diplomats added that they encouraged the Greeks to raise questions about the proposals with NATO.

The Greeks have sent 25 questions to alliance officials, essentially seeking guarantees against the possibility of Turkish incursions into Greek airspace. "We have not received full answers yet, pending the arrival of NATO experts here to discuss the proposals with us," a high Greek official said. "But the preliminary responses we have received are not encouraging."

#### Greek-Turkish Talks

ATHENS, July 9 (AP) — Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministry officials today began a fourth round of official talks on seabed rights in the Aegean, airspace and other Greek-Turkish issues.

# *Israel Decides to Enforce 'Carless Day' Every Week*

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, July 9 (WP) — Israel, surrounded by the world's biggest oil-producing states but beset by rising energy consumption and the prospect of fuel shortages, is soon to introduce the "carless day" to help conserve energy.

Cars will have bright-colored stickers to signify the weekly non-driving day of the owner's choice. Critics of the scheme are already objecting that it favors orthodox faithful who do not travel on Saturday anyway.

The Energy Ministry and the Transport Ministry announced the measure jointly yesterday, after a warning from Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich that "we can no longer pretend we live on an island when the rest of the world is in the midst of an energy upheaval."

#### Jackson 'Shocked'

During a visit here last week, U.S. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., is said to have told Energy Minister Yitzhak Modai he was shocked to learn that Israel had implemented no energy conservation policies.

The date of introduction of the "carless day" has yet to be announced. The experiment was tried during the 1973 energy crisis, but abandoned after four months amid objections from the police that they could not enforce it, and from public transport companies that they could not cope with the extra passenger burden.

Israel does not have a fuel shortage now, since imports from Mexico and spot purchases elsewhere, coupled with guarantees made by the United States as a result of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, have filled the gap created by last year's cutoff of Iranian oil supplies.

Still, an Energy Ministry official recalled that oil consumption is growing here by 8 percent a year. "The point is not to cut consumption by 20 percent with carless days. We know that is impossible. But if we can cut a little here and a little there, at least it will reduce the rate of growth of consumption."

# Israel Charged With Harassing Soldiers of UN

Jerusalem, July 8 (Reuters) — The United Nations headquarters in Jerusalem today accused Israeli security forces of hostile treatment and harassment of UN soldiers and said that in one case it was protesting to the Israeli government.

It said in a statement: "The headquarters in Jerusalem is increasingly concerned over a number of recent incidents in which UN military personnel have been unduly harassed and treated with hostility by the Israeli Army and Israeli police."

It said that it was protesting an incident in which a Norwegian colonel of the UN peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon was alleged to have been harassed by police at his home in the Israeli coastal town of Nahariya last Wednesday.

The statement said that Colonel Kjell Aarness was treated in a humiliating manner after refusing to allow police into his home with a search warrant.

Commenting on the incident, Israeli police spokesman said that Col. Aarness had acted "hysterically" when police asked him to open his door.

## 2 Houses in Lebanon Blown Up by Israelis

TEL AVIV, July 9 (AP) — An Israeli Army force entered southern Lebanon last night and blew up two houses used by Palestinian guerrillas, the military command announced today.

The command said that a patrol searching for guerrillas demolished the houses in the village of Qabrikha, about 12 kilometers west of Kiryat Shmona in Israel. It was the second time in four days that Israeli forces have crossed into southern Lebanon.

## Munich Gas Explosion

STOCKDORF, West Germany, July 9 (AP) — A truckload of gas canisters exploded on a street in this suburb of Munich today, injuring 20 persons.

Eight of the injured were hospitalized.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل



*In Closed Session at Camp David*

# rter Confers With Congress Leaders

James Gerstenzang

HINGTON, July 9 (AP) — t Carter is moving from a view of the domestic prob- t have dogged his admini- o a close-up look at the en- blem and an economy that to be sliding into recession.

bers of Congress from both went today to Camp David ther of the secret meetings Carter.

while, a White House an, Rex Granum, an- that Mr. Carter had word from Saudi Arabia ill "substantially" increase e-oil production, an action moderate petroleum prices rease the U.S. gasoline sup-

enate majority leader, Rob- , D-W.Va., said after re- to the Capitol from the Camp David meeting that Mr. Carter did not say when he would unveil a new energy program.

But he said that the participants had reached a consensus that "there is a very serious energy problem, that there needs to be a well-outlined program to deal with the problem."

Sen. Byrd said that the morning discussion touched on standby authority for gasoline rationing, production of synthetic fuels and eliminating delays in licensing of energy facilities. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger attended part of the session, he said.

**Off the Record**

Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, described the meeting as a "frank and open discussion," and said the president requested that it be kept off the record.

Among others attending the meetings on energy and the economy were Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., chairman of the Senate Energy Committee; Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and House Speaker Thomas O'Neill.

As the president entered his seventh day of seclusion, press secretary Jody Powell said that Mr. Carter's discussions with a wide range of Americans — from members of his Cabinet to governors, university presidents and senior labor leaders — had been "free-wheeling, remarkably candid and . . . very productive."

Other sessions were likely to continue, the press secretary said, through Wednesday, with prominent political leaders, energy experts and others.

A tentative schedule for tomorrow was being set up, with people from outside government being invited to discuss the economy, Mr. Powell said, adding that meetings were also planned with "a group of people whose interest is in religion and ethics."

**Series of Options**

Meanwhile, Mr. Carter was to be given a series of options to end long gasoline lines, promote fuel conservation and cut reliance on imported oil.

Those options, the work of an interagency task force, are intended to serve as a basis for far-reaching presidential decisions.

Mr. Carter flew to Camp David last Tuesday. Without any advance public signals, he decided on Wednesday to cancel a major speech on energy that was planned for the next day.

On Thursday he began consulting with senior advisers and, by Friday, the talks had blossomed into a domestic summit conference that has darkened the White House offices of Mr. Carter's key aides as they confer with the president in the Maryland woods.

Following his meeting, Mr. Schlesinger said that Mr. Carter probably would take several weeks to put together the energy speech he canceled.

"The main point is that enough time is going to be taken in order that the president feels comfortable with the decisions that he recommends," the energy secretary said in a television interview. "The very fact of viewing all of our domestic problems simultaneously in the light of history, in the light of the recent history of the United States with all of the malaise that has developed in this country in the course of the last decade will be useful in charting a new direction not only for energy, but for other issues as well."

# auss Brings Audacity Middle East Mediation

By Jim Hoagland

HINGTON, July 9 (WP) — Strauss, the Texas politician Middle East mediator, has new face to the U.S. role in on. His four-country inau- ur, from which he returned y, produced hints of trans- n of the U.S. approach o his own unbashful, high- methods.

Strauss' briefcase, when he exandria for Washington y, contained some limited ne successes and signs of on oil supplies from Sandi But mainly, he appears to nched a Middle East diplo- hat is as audacious and political as the previous Secretary of State Cyrus nd his aides was lawyerly nical.

hange involves a new em- n U.S. business and its o export its free enterprise nd methods to the Middle nderpin peace there.

opening a week of sepa- etings with Israel's Prime Menachem Begin, Egyp- resident Anwar Sadat, King Hussein and Crown Fahd of Saudi Arabia, Mr. had acknowledged that per- e most immediate task he as to establish credibility el "concern that I'm out play games to stall until we the [1980] elections."

**Oil Supply**

rday, Mr. Strauss asserted had obtained what he most: acceptance from the ders that they will have to h him in seeking Middle ace, rather than continue take protracted and fre- bitter wrangling to Presi- rter for the ultimate U.S. tion and promise.

owledging that he and Fahd had voiced sharp dif- over the Egyptian-Israeli eaty, Mr. Strauss said that nt two-thirds of their time g "bilateral issues on e have strong agreement." sed to list them before re- to Mr. Carter, but other indicated that they include Saudi assurance that a tu- temporary production in- f up to 1 million barrels of 1 a day is in fact on the

trauss clearly did not suc- dispelling all of the doubts egion about his slickness willingness to stay the n what he called "a long and tedious process." He even approach the explo- estinian issue that is at the the new round of negotia- onsored by Mr. Carter.

Fahd, long rumored to be s strong and vigorous, as s horseradish," Mr. Strauss r. Sadat, he said, "is a big- nan, a strategic thinker. He 0 percent of the time we xplaining Begin's difficul- e and how Begin continues . Sadat says Begin is 'a man' since the treaty was Mr. Begin, in turn, spent boosting Mr. Sadat to Mr. All three praised Mr.

es of a fresh Strauss strate- emerge from his encounters n the three-country negoti- ssion in Alexandria that the West Bank autonomy yond an impasse on a for- nda into committees that ndle much of the detailed a closer," Mr. Strauss said yesterday in an almost explicit contrast of his approach with that of the State Department. "I want to close deals and seal them off so we can move on. Most public servants aren't closers. People will sit around and talk and debate and lose deals if you let them."

His early strategy is apparently to try to reassure Israel and the Arabs that they "can both come out of this winners" if they will invest their trust in him.

**Israeli Fears**

Mr. Strauss' record as a fund-raiser for Israel did not dispel Israeli fears of eventual U.S. pressure for concessions in the West Bank autonomy negotiations. The Israeli delegation at Alexandria raised objections to full and formal U.S. participation in the communique that set up the negotiating committees, but Mr. Strauss wore them down on the point with his insistence that the deal be closed now, under his seal.

Before arriving in the Middle East, Mr. Strauss said publicly that he was ready "to take scars" and generate "a bit of a flap" if he needed to do so to get things moving. In fact, he played his hand cautiously, reminding friends privately that "I talk loose but I play tight."

He spent much of his first tour listening. He let Prince Fahd structure their conversation into two separate parts on the peace moves and then on "other issues," which Mr. Strauss said included oil.

# U.S. Jews Debate Wisdom Of Begin Settlement Plan

By Linda Charlton

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT) — Only a short time ago, all divisiveness was seemingly swept away by the euphoria of the Israel-Egypt peace treaty. But as Israel's West Bank settlement policy continued, so has the questioning and even criticism, by some U.S. Jews — and criticism by other Jews of their questioning and criticism.

"There is no consensus in the American Jewish community about the very complex question of the settlements generally, except that they are legal," said Theodore Mann, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations.

On one aspect there is consensus: the legality of the West Bank settlements. From the political left to the right, from Orthodox to Reform, American Jews agree that Israel has a right to settle in the area.

**Debate Intensified**

Whether the Israelis ought to exercise such a right, and if so how, are issues about which there have been differences since the settlements began. Now, however, the debate is intensified by the continuation of the policy and by negotiations on the future of the West Bank.

Some U.S. Jews question the wisdom of such settlements or are unconvinced of their basic value in terms of "security." Others fear that an aggressive expansion of the Israeli presence in the West Bank could jeopardize the current negotiations or undermine the treaty's groundwork for peace.

But all disagree with the Carter administration's contention that the settlements are illegal.

Rabbi Seymour Siegel, a New York City Conservative rabbi who teaches at the Jewish Theological Seminary, said:

"There are three different groups in the Jewish community. The first group is in total agreement with the Begin government and resents any criticism. Another group is the people who are just opposed to the present government — some are more dovish, some more hawkish."

It is the third group that Mr. Siegel believes represents the majority. "People think in some instances Begin is making a mistake, but are hesitant to criticize because open criticism might harm the interests of Israel," he said. "They could be swayed either way, depending upon how unwise a policy appears."

**Inhibiting Force**

The fear that public criticism might be used against Israel has been a powerful force inhibiting U.S. Jews. It had such an effect on Morris Levinson, a businessman whose 32 years of work for Israel brought him the honorary national chairmanship of the United Jewish Appeal.

Mr. Levinson was one of 59 signers of a recent letter to Prime Minister Menachem Begin criticizing the settlement policy. He did not sign a letter last year to the Peace Now movement in Israel by many of the same people, calling for greater flexibility by Israel in negotiations with Egypt.

His motive in signing the letter was, he said with reference to the Egyptian-Israeli accord of last September, that he "didn't want to see them do anything that will hurt Camp David."

The question of whether to express one's opinions is almost as important as an issue or a viewpoint, particularly for those Jews whose answer is negative.

"This kind of public debate, regardless of its merit, is used by those who lack the best interests of Israel at heart, and it's going to weaken the Israeli position and world Jewry," said Rabbi William Berkowitz of Congregation B'nai Jeshurum in New York, who is also president of the Jewish National Fund. "You want to take issue, there are other ways of doing it. You don't wash your linen in public."

Associated Press

Vice President Mondale reaches to catch a pen tossed to him during a breakfast with governors in Louisville, Ky.

# *20 Democratic Governors Urge President Carter's Renomination*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 9 (WP) — Twenty Democratic governors yesterday gave their endorsement to the renomination and reelection of President Carter, declaring he has been true to the principles of his party and deserves support.

Eight other Democratic governors — including probable challenger Edmund Brown Jr. of California — skipped the meeting and four who were present abstained from what one of them called a White House-inspired move to "herd us into a premature endorsement" of the embattled president.

They acted in a caucus two hours before Vice President Mondale told the opening session of the National Governors Association: "If we win this fight, we will win it together. If we lose this fight, we lose it together. There is no partisan profit in failure."

Mr. Mondale's rhetoric was seen as the opening gun in an administration effort to mobilize public and political support for the strong new energy program President Carter has promised at the end of his Camp David consultations.

# Fallout of Gasoline Crisis Hits U.S. Shopping Malls

By Pamela G. Hollie

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Before the spring gasoline crisis, the Lloyd Dennis family used to go to the sprawling 225-store Del Amo shopping center in Torrance once a week. "Now, we hardly go at all," said Mr. Dennis, an executive at the United California Bank here.

The reason is not just that the Dennises have rediscovered the convenience of neighborhood shopping at nearby Riviera Village or the friendliness of small shops like Ocean Seafood, where they buy fresh fish from Bruce, the fisherman-owner.

"It's a wonderful thing to walk," Mr. Dennis said. "In California you can easily forget what it's like."

The fallout of the gasoline crisis here and elsewhere has temporarily — perhaps permanently in the case of the Dennises — altered U.S. ways of living. Few examples illustrate the change more dramatically than the shift in shopping patterns.

**Shift**

To avoid sitting in long gasoline lines, many citizens have cut out all but the most essential use of the automobile. The effect has been a shift to the use of nearby stores. Despite their generally higher prices and limited selection, the nearness saves on gasoline. So the nation's giant suburban malls, monuments to comfort-controlled consumption, have seen a marked slowdown in business.

The shift came suddenly. "It was as if on April 26, someone telephoned everybody and said, 'Stop buying,' " lamented Edward Gorman, chairman and chief executive officer of the 47-store Joseph Magnin chain, based in San Francisco. The reason is apparent, he said: "American life is stitched together by the automobile."

"We are definitely being affected here," said George Harder, assistant manager of the B. Altman store at Short Hills Mall in New Jersey. "All you have to do is take a look at the parking lot. The traffic pattern has decreased as well as the in-store patterns. June was way off. I don't see it getting any better unless we get some more gasoline."

The crisis has rearranged shopping styles into definite patterns. "They organize themselves better now, it seems, and when they come, they come to buy and not to browse," said Paul Huitt, manager of the Montgomery Mall in suburban Washington. And more and more shoppers are traveling in groups.

But perhaps of greatest significance is that shoppers have abandoned the weekend recreational or social trip to the mall. "In the past, the pattern has been for the working woman to go home, make dinner and then to go to the shopping mall. Now it is obvious that they are getting home, making dinner and staying home," said Dan Lincove, president of Maison Blanche, one of New Orleans's largest department stores. "They become very fearful that they won't have enough gas in the tank on Monday morning to get to work."

**Shrinking Base**

The customer bases of the giant malls, designed to be regional shopping centers, have shrunk from a 30-mile radius or more to about 10 miles.

The drop in customer traffic has caused at least one store in Washington to formulate an energy program for its employees and customers. Woodward and Lothrop has brought in advisers from the District of Columbia Department of Transportation and various county departments to help customers with their transportation problems. The department store chain also plans to emphasize shopping by mail and telephone.

When customers are not going to malls, they are frequenting convenience stores, neighborhood shops and shopping areas closer to home. It is a trend that energy-conscious shopping center developers have been anticipating. "There's been a shift in the concept," said Martin Bucksbaum, president of General Growth Properties of Des Moines. "The trend is to smaller but more convenient shopping centers."

John Fransen, vice president of marketing for Ernest Hahn, a shopping center developer in El Segundo, Calif., sees a similar trend extending to downtown redevelopment projects, designed to bring shoppers back to the city.

Americans are not expected to abandon shopping centers. Because of the convenience of one-stop buying, centers across the country will certainly recover, as those in California did after their spring crisis.

# Nazi Group Claims Blast Of Klarsfeld Car in Paris

PARIS, July 9 (UPI) — An organization calling itself "Odessa" today claimed responsibility for the bomb explosions that destroyed the car of Nazi-hunters Serge and Beate Klarsfeld last week.

Letters sent to Mr. Klarsfeld, a Paris defense lawyer, and to Agence France-Presse, the French news agency, gave a detailed description of the bomb attack and warned Mr. Klarsfeld that if he failed to stop his activities, "the next stage would be a bloody one."

The letter said: "We want the Jews to stop persecuting our comrades. If need be, and if circumstances require it, we will consider the extreme solution."

The Klarsfelds have gained international attention with their effort to track down former Nazis responsible for war crimes.

Mr. Klarsfeld said he believed the writers were "ideological" sympathizers of the postwar network that helped Nazi criminals to escape to foreign hideouts. "Odessa," stands in German for "organization of former SS members."

The writers of the letter described in detail how they penetrated the underground parking lot below the Klarsfelds' apartment and smashed with a hammer a side window of Mr. Klarsfeld's Renault located on parking lot No. 5, and supplied other details that authenticated their claim.

Mr. Klarsfeld, who has been the target of a mail-bomb attack, had been trying to keep his Paris address secret.

## 50% at U.S. Colleges Are Women Students

WASHINGTON, July 9 (AP) — The number of women attending college in the United States almost equals the number of male students, according to a recent government survey.

The study said that there were more than 11 million students enrolled in 3,173 colleges and universities and that men had a majority of only 3,718. The survey said that a major reason for the increase of women on campus was the growing number of women who attend college part-time while they work or raise a family.

## Pope, Schmidt Confer

VATICAN CITY, July 9 (AP) — Pope John Paul II met for more than an hour today with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the pontiff's private library. It was Mr. Schmidt's first meeting with the pope.

# As Turmoil Rises, U.S. Fears Influence Of Cuba on Eastern Caribbean Islands

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON (WP) — They are specks on the map so tiny one almost needs a magnifying glass to find them. But the island states dotting the eastern Caribbean are the latest potentially worrisome trouble spots to the Carter administration.

Until now, events in that area have gone virtually unnoticed as attention focused on the other side of the Caribbean, where Nicaragua's bloody civil war has prompted a priority U.S. campaign to force out President Anastasio Somoza and prevent a takeover by leftist guerrillas sympathetic to Cuba.

Within the administration, though, there is growing concern that the turmoil roiling the eastern islands — minuscule former British dependencies pushed into independence despite severe economic problems — could create yet another arena of friction and competition between the United States and Cuba.

**Grenada Coup**

This concern goes back to the March 13 coup that overthrew the corrupt government of Grenada and put a self-proclaimed radical leftist regime in control of that tiny (population 106,000) republic.

Grenada's new government insists that it is neither Communist nor a Cuban satellite. But, in a move that sent tremors through the White House and State Department, it immediately turned to Havana for arms, military advisers and other aid.

The result was the dispatch of a U.S. envoy to deliver a protest, an angry Grenadian rejection of U.S. "interference" — and an immediate chill on relations between Washington and the island's militant young leaders.

Since then, an island-hopping ripple effect has inspired other leftist groups throughout the eastern Caribbean to engage in labor strikes, demonstrations and other forms of confrontation with government; labor strife in Dominica recently forced President Fred Degazon to leave the country.

The escalating unrest raises fears — both in Washington and in many of the Caribbean's larger countries — that what happened in Grenada could be repeated in Dominica (population 78,000), Antigua (70,000), St. Lucia (120,000) and St. Vincent (112,000).

**Roots of Conflict**

U.S. officials emphasize that there is no evidence of any Cuban hand in causing the Grenada coup or in encouraging the other islands' turmoil. Conflicts building up in these places, the officials are careful to point out, stem directly from indigenous poverty, overpopulation and social disparities.

But the officials also note that Cuba has a strong interest in extending its influence throughout the Caribbean and could hardly be expected to ignore any opportunities that might emerge from the current ferment.

The officials admit that the administration's reawakened interest in the Caribbean has strong "containment of Cuba" overtones. But they add that the situation also has a more far-reaching effect — redirecting Washington's attention to the stability and well-being of an area sometimes called "America's third border."

In talking about the region, U.S. policy-makers mean not just the string of islands stretching 2,000 miles through the Caribbean Sea between the Bahamas and Trinidad, but a Caribbean basin that includes Mexico, Central America and northern South America.

**Notorious Corruption**

In addition to its obvious strategic relationship to the Panama Canal and international shipping routes, the region is an important center of trade and investment, providing, among other things, two-thirds of the bauxite required by the U.S. aluminum industry and refining 25 percent of the oil entering the United States.

The area's high unemployment — 30 to 50 percent — has made it second only to Mexico as a source of illegal aliens in the United States. It also is the route across which most illegal narcotics enter the eastern half of the United States.

Most of the tiny, newly independent islands among the English-speaking countries have been run for years by self-perpetuating political machines whose leaders have used a thin veneer of constitutionality to mask widespread repression and corruption. The most notorious was that of Sir Eric Gairy, the prime minister of Grenada who was ousted by the New Jewel Movement of the new leader, Maurice Bishop.

U.S. officials say the Cubans are moving in a prudent, low-key way that appears to be designed not to antagonize the United States unduly. As a result, U.S. planning is geared not to confrontation but to advertising a readiness to help the Caribbean countries resolve problems which, if left unchecked, could put Washington and Havana on a collision course.

In the short run, this means trying to get some money into the more volatile states for immediate relief of high unemployment. U.S. aid to the Caribbean during the next fiscal year is expected to total about $155 million, and a big share of that is expected to go to the eastern region.

In the long run, U.S. officials believe the only hope of easing the region's chronic economic instability rests in prodding the polyglot collection of former British, Spanish, French and Dutch possessions to overcome their cultural barriers and pull together in greatly accelerated regional cooperation schemes.

To encourage this, the administration plans greater emphasis on the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development. Formed at the initiative of the United States and the international lending agencies, this umbrella organization coordinates aid and induces aid-giving countries to be more active in the Caribbean. The organization's pledges for its coming year are expected to total $276 million. U.S. officials are encouraged that the figure is much greater than this year's $186 million and includes pledges from several new donor countries.

# *Klan Gathering Disrupted in U.S.*

CHINA GROVE, N.C., July 9 (UPI) — About 60 protesters, most of them black, burned a Confederate flag yesterday outside a community building where Ku Klux Klan members met to show the film "Birth of a Nation," depicting the early days of the Klan.

There were no confrontations or violence as law enforcement officers kept the protesters and Klansmen separated.

The group dispersed after burning the flag, while the 50 to 60 Klansmen who had brought it to the meeting went inside the building to watch the film, police said.

# *Independent Truckers End Monthlong Strike in U.S.*

NEW YORK, July 9 (UPI) — Independent truckers were back on the roads in full force today, their month-old strike ended by mass defections in their ranks.

Many participants in the strike that had threatened to disrupt U.S. food supplies succumbed to the lures of big-money hauls and pressure from creditors.

Members of the Independent Truckers Unity Coalition, one of the last holdout bastions, voted Saturday in St. Louis to return to work after receiving a status report on the fizzling strike. By late last week, it was estimated that fewer than 20 percent of the 100,000 independent truckers were honoring the strike.

"We had a break in the ranks," spokesman Bill Hill said of truckers who were getting big-money loads of up to $5,000 to haul produce from the West to the East Coast.

"But we're getting stronger all the time," he added. "We showed the government it is very possible to organize independent truckers. We have to shut down at the same time and go back at the same time."

The strike began June 7 to protest short supplies of diesel fuel, rising fuel prices, disparate truck weight limits from state to state and a variety of other issues that the independent owner-operators have complained about for years.

The major concession that they gained from parking their rigs was permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission to levy a 7-percent surcharge on freight bills to compensate for rising fuel prices. Beyond that, however, truckers acknowledged they won little.

# Jovian Red Spot Grows Lighter, Voyager Reveals

PASADENA, Calif. July 9 (AP) — Voyager-2 passed within 132,070 miles of Jupiter's icy moon Callisto yesterday, revealing that several changes have taken place in the Jovian system since the Voyager-1 exploration last March.

Scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory here said that new information relayed by Voyager-2 show the band on Jupiter containing the giant red spot is becoming lighter, suggesting atmospheric material such as high-altitude clouds may be increasing on the planet.

Dr. Brad Smith, televison team leader in the space probe, said that the new evidence contrasts with pictures of Jupiter sent by Voyager-1, which showed the band as a more complex mix of reddish and light colors. He said that the increase in the white area, which was detected east of the red spot, is similar to colors recorded by Pioneer-10 in 1974.

The pictures from Voyager-22, which was about 576 million miles from Earth and traveling at 30,000 mph, also indicated that the ring around Jupiter is probably quite narrow, more like the ring around Uranus than that around Saturn.

## U.S. Forest Fire Tamed

PHOENIX, Ariz., July 9 (AP) — A fire that burned an estimated $100,000 worth of timber in the Coconino National Forest in Arizona was brought under control yesterday, fire officials said.

## U.S. Strategic Force Starts Major Exercise

OFFUTT Air Force Base, Neb., July 9 (UPI) — The Strategic Air Command's largest and most comprehensive defense exercise in more than 20 years began last night at all SAC bases in the United States, a command spokesman said.

The weeklong operation, called Global Shield 79, is a practice for what SAC would do if the United States were under attack. The spokesman said that about 650 bomber, tanker, reconnaisance and command post aircraft are taking part in the exercise in which air and missile crews receive orders to execute simulated strikes against hypothetical enemy targets.

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Regine's Against the Palace

# The Paris Disco War: Two Lifestyles Clash by Night

By Hebe Dorsey

CABOURG, France, July 9 (IHT) — With the opening of an offshoot of the Palace in Cabourg last weekend and the prospects of still another in Los Angeles this fall, the disco war is on in Paris.

On one side is Regine and Regine's; on the other, Fabrice Emaer and the Palace.

Each stands for a different disco style: At Regine's, it's the Dom Perignon crowd, an international gaggle of celebrities around plush, gold lame banquettes with waiters to match. At the Palace, it's wall-to-wall bodies in a wild melee, all trying to vent their daily frustrations through freaky dress and even freakier behavior. The music, good and loud disco, is about the same at both spots but seems a bit louder at the Palace, where it is accompanied with laser beams.

Regine's, expensive, elitist and proud of it, is a success with 15 discos (branches in London and New York) in 10 countries. Regine seems to be everywhere at the same time.

But the Palace is getting there.

Bertheleny/Sipa Press

Regine with Fabrice Emaer in friendlier days at his Palace disco.

Since it opened last year, it has had great impact on Paris night life and has drawn thousands to rue Montmartre, an unchic section of the city. Unlike Regine's, which is strictly a plush boite, the Palace is a theater, dating from the '20s, which has been restored to impeccable period condition (to the tune of $1 million.) In between dancing, Emaer has concerts, wild costume parties, fashion shows — in short, he keeps it moving.

'Mean and Catty'

The dent that Emaer is making on Paris night life has no doubt irritated Regine who is too much of a pro not to take notice. She was a good sport at first, even going to the Palace for private parties until Emaer told Paris-Match magazine that his disco was frequented by the children of Regine's customers. That did it. Regine, a formidable woman, is hitting back. "I like Fabrice, I think what he does is necessary," she said. "But to say he gets my customers' children, now, that's mean and catty. He'd die to get my customers to his restaurant [a gay place called Club Sept.]"

Fabrice, she said, has no business saying he has invented something. "All he did was copy Studio 54 [in New York]. He has no business relating to me all the time either. . . Do you know that in his house paper he has a picture of me declaring that I love the Palace? Now, that's some nerve."

Regine, who will soon hit back with big disco dance halls (the boutique, so to speak, of her deluxe establishment), claims that "it takes no genius to run the Palace. It's a short-lived, quick-come, quick-go formula, while I've been around 25 years. Anyhow, the whole thing has gone to Emaer's head."

Well, maybe, but there is no doubt that the Palace formula is catching — and fast. Last weekend, for the opening of his Cabourg branch, Emaer put 650 people on the so-called Transpalace Express, which had just about everything going for it, including a red velvet-lined and laser-beam-equipped disco. Thirty-five waiters kept people floating on champagne clouds.

The guest list was a melange, from Claude Montana, the new light of French fashions, in his usual wornout jeans, to Paloma Picasso-Sanchez, in black Spanish widow outfit. Other designers included king-of-mad-fashions Kenzo, in a totally sober outfit, Tan Giudicelli, with no luggage except for two toothbrushes in his breast pocket ("just in case"), and up-and-coming Chantal Thomas, who'd had the weird idea of wrapping herself with blue and silver lifesavers. Helmut Berger was escorting pretty Cleo Goldsmith, whose black T-shirt announced: "Look out. Here comes trouble."

Then you had all the freaks, many of whom are reportedly on the payroll. Among them, a girl who was totally naked under red tulle and black net stockings. Many of the boys were wearing makeup and multicolored sequined eyelids.

The word had obviously spread because there was quite a crowd at Gare St. Lazare on the flowered quay, but that was nothing compared to what happened in Cabourg, a quiet, turn-of-the-century resort, made famous by Proust.

There, hundreds of people who had come with their children pressed their faces against the fence and were torn between shock ("Oh! My God, they're all gay") and anger. Local workers on strike protested the extravagance of it all while shouting "Gaspi" (the French government's newly coined word for waste).

Nevertheless, the guests made it to the new Palace, a former theater adjoining Cabourg's Grand Hotel, and soon caught up with the local frenzy — with 5,000 people where 2,000 would have been jammed. To see it was not to believe it, and the next day, the story was even clearer. Empty vodka bottles were found in the hydrangea planters, bodies were strewn up and down the beach and people were going around with sunglasses — even though the sun hardly shone.

Fabrice, who claimed he had a poor childhood, has further visions of glory. He wants Hollywood, no less, and its former glamour. He is heading in the right direction. Aboard the train, there was a small group having the time of their lives. They were Fabrice's new American partners in his Los Angeles venture, Dennis and Beverly Lidtlee, Frank Mulvey and Robert Ross.

Lidtlee, who is in the record business ("we design album covers"), said they are going to take over the Hollywood Palace theater, all seven floors and 50,000 square feet, plus a two-acre parking lot, and turn it into a disco, with boutiques and a hairdressing salon (managed by Hugh York, who designed Farrah Fawcett-Majors' hairdo).

The Americans, who said they love Fabrice and will try to bring his style to Hollywood, are going all out for it. For the launching of their new Palace, they will bring over Parisians on a specially chartered 747 equipped with, you guessed it, a superdisco.

## Robbers Take $2 Million From Bank in Oviedo

*From Agency Dispatches*

OVIEDO, Spain, July 9 — An armed gang numbering at least 12 persons today took an estimated 130 million pesetas ($2 million) from a private bank in this northwestern province capital, in the biggest bank robbery in Spanish history.

Members of the gang had overpowered the manager of the private Herrero bank and his family at home and held them overnight, police said. They forced him to let them into the bank when it opened today.

Witnesses spoke of as many as 14 robbers, some of them masked. The robbers were said to have Basque accents and to include a woman. Two cars abandoned after use in the robbery had been stolen in Bilbao by presumed Basque guerrillas.

The Basque separatist organization ETA has been blamed for a number of bank and payroll robberies in recent years.

## Swissair to Suspend Flights to Lebanon

ZURICH, July 9 (UPI) — Swissair said today that it is suspending its flights to Beirut because of a decline in passenger traffic because of the fighting in Lebanon.

The Swiss national airline said also that it is becoming increasingly difficult to guarantee flight security because of the conflict. The suspension will be indefinite.

Col Montney, Los Angeles

Reed twins at 22 as a song-and-dance team; today at their California home.

# California Twins Still 'Shake a Leg' at 94

By Charles Hillinger

LEMOORE, Calif. — In the midst of one of their old Ziegfeld Follies routines, the two girls kicked up their heels and laughed uproariously.

"We're a little rusty but we can still shake a leg," said Eloise Reed.

At 94, she and her sister, Genevieve, one of the oldest pairs of twins in the nation, agree that the one thing that has kept them going is their sense of humor.

"We laugh a lot and always have a good time. We're not hypochondriacs," said Eloise to a visitor to their home in this small central California farm town.

Born in Salem, Ore., the twins were 22 when they began their career as a song-and-dance team in 1907. They appeared in the Follies, on stage and in silent films for the next 15 years.

"We sang and danced our way across America in musical comedies, repertory companies and in vaudeville. And we played in pictures," Genevieve said.

Stacks of yellowed news clippings, scores of publicity photos and old programs remind them of their younger years.

"A lot of rich guys dated us. Some were millionaires. We had a good time," Eloise recalled.

They both married after leaving show business. Eloise was divorced. Genevieve is a widow. They moved back together 20 years ago and now use their maiden name.

"Remember when we sailed to Cuba and played that theater in Havana?" Genevieve asked her sister.

"It wasn't any fun," Eloise said. "I worried to death about you. You missed the boat and I sailed back to New York without you."

"It was fun for me," Genevieve winked. "I had a boyfriend in Cuba. He made me miss the boat."

They played lead roles in silent films such as "The Last of the Mohicans" and "The Alaskan."

Clippings in their scrapbooks tell of the Reed twins entertaining troops during World War I.

Their memories of their show business years are as vivid as if they occurred last instead of more than a half century ago.

They do stay at home more these days.

"We have been sticks-in-the-mud ever Genevieve ran the stoplight," Eloise said.

"I made a slight error," the other explained. "I was driving our car a months ago and was momentarily distra I forgot to stop for a red light. Thank G didn't hit anyone.

"But there was a cop at the corner a time. They took my driver's license a Ever since, a friend has been coming to house once a week to take us gro shopping."

The twins confess to having vices.

"We each smoke three cigarettes a Genevieve said. "It's too late to quit now.

"We have a shot of whisky once a with a friend who comes to visit," Eloise ed.

They read a lot, watch the soaps on T still enjoy attention from a man.

When a photographer hugged Eloise left, Genevieve jumped out of her chair sang out: "Next!"

© Los Angeles Times

Obituary

# Cornelia Otis Skinner, Actress and Writer

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP) — Cornelia Otis Skinner, 80, the actress and writer who was a co-author of "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," died today at her home on Manhattan's East Side. She had been ill for the past year.

The daughter of actor Otis Skioner, she found her vocation in the theater early and toured the country giving monologues as well as appearing in plays, some of which she wrote herself.

In her writing, Miss Skinner specialized in chronicling the misadventures that she swore constantly befell her and made them the subject of witty pieces of satire.

Wrote on Tours

Whenever she was struck with such an observation, she wrote a short magazine piece and every few years her publishers would assemble these pieces, hire a cartoonist to do illustrations and put out a book.

She said that she did most of her writing on trains and in hotels during her theatrical tours.

"The more deadly the town and the worse the hotel, the more I get done," she said. "I love the tours, really, and like the chance to get off by myself. For one thing, I get a chance to do some reading."

NYT

Cornelia Otis Skinner

On Broadway, she starred in many plays including "Candida," "Major Barbara" and "Lady Windemere's Fan."

Her books included "Soap Behind the Ears," "Our Hearts Were Young and Gay," written with Emily Kimbrough, "Family Circle" "The Ape in Me" "Madame Sarah," and most recently "Life with Lindsay and Crouse," published in 1976.

She was born in Chicago and went to Bryn Mawr College. Later she studied at the Sorbonne in Paris.

Her first professional theatrical experience was an appearance in her father's production, "Blood and Sand."

"He came to me after our first night, and made only one remark: 'My child, you are an actress,'" she later recalled.

## Refugee Flight From Indochina Arrives in U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9 (UPI) — A chartered flight of Indochinese refugees — most of whom have been without a country for three years — arrived in the United States yesterday.

The 189 adults and 10 children arrived at Travis Air Force Base with few possessions except pots, pans and sleeping mats, a spokesman for the International Rescue Committee said.

They included 89 Laotians, 54 Cambodians, 53 Vietnamese and three Laotian-Vietnamese. All of them were airlifted from overcrowded camps in Thailand and Malaysia.

The Cambodians were among 40,000 refugees that the Thai government had ordered repatriated last month, but were saved a few days before the expulsion by being selected for resettlement in the United States.

Harvey Stinson of the Immigration Service Office said that about half the refugees who arrived yesterday would remain in San Francisco. According to one estimate, there are more than 20,000 refugees in the San Francisco area.

## Arizona Plane Crash Leaves 3 Dead, 1 Hurt

CASA GRANDE, Ariz., July 9 (AP) — Three persons died and a fourth was severely burned when a C-119 "Flying Boxcar" crashed last night into a central Arizona farming area, the Pinal County Sheriff's Department said.

The crash occurred four miles west of Casa Grande. Investigators said that they were trying to determine the identities of the plane's four occupants. The origin and destination of the C-119 were unknown, they said.

## 30 Killed in India Riots

NEW DELHI, July 9 (Reuters) — At least 30 persons were killed and about 100 injured in Hindu-Moslem riots in India's northeastern district of Purnea last week, an opposition leader said.

Jazz

# Nice Is 'Grande Parade' of Balloons, Blues, Bebo

By Michael Zwerin

NICE, July 9 (IHT) — The sixth annual Grande Parade du Jazz is a flurry of cotton candy, T-shirts, soul food, silver balloons, blues and bebop.

Three bandstands are occupied simultaneously and the sound systems often clash; hearing B.B. King and Lionel Hampton compete, a musician mumbled: "The old vs. the old."

The absence of post-Coltrane music is due neither to prejudice nor accident. George Wein, the impresario, knows his audience. "I noticed a few years back that mainstream jazz was being smothered; by mainstream, I include bebop," he said.

Aging but Lively

"The younger critics were jumping on the new music bandwagon. The critics who are influenced by the record industry, if you know what I mean by influenced, were only interested in fusion music. No media attention was paid to mainstream. I felt there was a public for a festival featuring this music."

Jazz used to be considered a young person's art. This is no longer true. Although the average age of the performers here must be around 50, much of the playing is strikingly lively.

Budd Johnson, a 68-year-old saxophonist, sounded like a youngster with the New York Jazz Repertory Company. Britt Woodman, with Duke Ellington for years, is a highly underrated trombonist. James Moody, a flutist-tenorman, has been living in Las Vegas for the past few years and the word that comes to mind in hearing him is "hungry." Jimmy Rowles remains one of the most imaginative pianists around.

It is a maxim that you are only as good as your rhythm section, and Stan Getz has always understood that. He's come up with another strong young bass-and-drum team with John Burr and Victor Jones.

There are other notable young players: Dave Brubeck's son Christopher on bass guitar; Chubby Jackson's son Duffy, who will join Count Basie next month, on drums; and the young sidemen in Woody Herman's line band.

Some of the youngsters seemed thrilled to be meeting the veterans for the first time. "Oh, is that Arnie Lawrence?" one exclaimed. "I thought he was older."

Oversized Picnic

The Nice festival is like an oversized picnic, including grandmothers, babies and dogs, and one could not ask for a better picnic ground than the Cimiez Garden. It is so good that it has given rise to competition.

The Maison des Jeunes et de la Culture Nice Gorbella is running a sort of "off-Nice" festival featuring the more avant garde sounds of Sam Rivers, Archie Shepp and Dave Burrell. Wein, describing it as wonderful, said: "In my experience I've found that, the more action there is, the better it is for everybody."

There are complaints, of The sound system needs wor Jackson could not be heard an entire set. The electric bands are way too loud. Th tive piano duo of Hank Jo John Lewis was drowned Lionel Hampton's old w "Flying Home" floating ov another bandstand.

There is, in fact, an excess warhorses. Woody Herma Lionel Hampton play the sa that they have been playi years. Catering to such a n common denominator leave of frustrated talent.

As one sideman put it: "T sic reminds me of my ex- loved each other once friendly now, but she's not to my present life."

The Grande Parade du capture something that has to get lost lately: fun. Jazz is cal music to a large degre physically if not intellectual flourishing in Nice.

The festival will co through Sunday; by the end 11-day event, about 120,00 tomers will have heard the 2 sicians scheduled. Tickets francs for adults, 10 francs f dren, and the music runs p.m. to midnight.

## Ancient Walls, Temple Ruins Found in Rome

ROME (UPI) — Telephone workers breaking ground for a cable system here have stumbled onto the ruins of 2,400-year-old walls and a temple to the mysterious Egyptian god Sarapis, officials said.

The discovery near the city's Quirinale palace was announced by the Pontifical Academy of Archaeology, which has been examining the layered ruins.

Academy members said that the pre-Christian walls were bordered by Roman homes that dated from the third century A.D. and retained precise instructions on how each building block should be placed.

On the uppermost part of the eight-foot walls were remains of what experts said was a temple to the Egyptian underworld god Serapis, who was secretly worshiped in the third century A.D. in both Greece and Rome.

Archaeologists said that the ruins of the Roman homes were lined with black and white mosaics but lacked the bas reliefs typical of the time. They said that the homes probably belonged to citizens of modest incomes.

The discovery verified maps of ancient Rome indicating many structures near the Quirinale hill, which overlooks the entire city. It was the second major archaeological discovery here in less than a month.

On June 16, workers clearing layers of silt near the banks of the Tiber discovered the ruins of Rome's imperial port complex, including loading docks, warehouses and vaulted chambers. City officials said that the complex probably was used for goods brought from the ancient Roman port of Ostia at the mouth of the Tiber.

## Junk Food Exhibit: U.S. 'Hall of Shame'

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Junk Food Hall of Shame, an exhibit cataloguing the worst in U.S. food technology, has been unveiled here by two public interest groups.

The exhibit, produced by the Center for Science in the Public Interest and boused in Ralph Nader's Public Citizen Visitors Center, includes fabricated potato chips, food additives and television commercials aimed at children.

Restoration

# Burma Saves Some Temples at Paga

By James P. Sterba

PAGAN, Burma (NYT) — From the 11th through the 13th centuries, so many trees were cut to fuel kilns to dry bricks for temples and pagodas in this region that the climate changed, Burmese scientists say.

Annual rainfall decreased. The monsoon season came later and ended earlier. It was bad for agriculture but good for ruins, especially those made of brick.

But on July 8, 1975, an earthquake humbled Pagan's royal city of brick, toppling temple spires, cracking pagoda walls and crumbling giant Buddha images. In all, about 80 percent of the structures here were damaged by the earthquake. Five collapsed completely. The Bupaya pagoda, on the Irrawaddy river's edge, fell into the water. It has been completely rebuilt. Others, however, remain untouched by repair crews, their cracks widening by the year.

Pagan (pronounced pa-GAHN and not the origin of the common noun) equals in artistry and size, if not in structural soundness, the ruins of its Cambodian sister city, Angkor, which was built largely of quarried stone. The Pagan dynasty lasted from the 11th century to the end of the 13th, ruling over what proved to be Burma's Golden Age. Mongol invaders in 1287 brought the period to an end when they sacked the city of Pagan.

With Angkor inaccessible because of the turmoil in Cambodia, Pagan is Southeast Asia's main archaeological attraction. But the Burmese government has done little to attract tourists and even less to discover its secrets. "There are mounds all over here that we have not touched," said a scholar.

With less than $1 million in local donations, the Burmese government hopes to complete next year the repair and reconstruction of 30 temples deemed to be architecturally significant. These are generally the largest of the 2,217 remaining structures in a 20-square-mile area.

"Next year, we will complete what we selected to repair," said Bo Kay, Pagan's conservator. The ministries of Culture, Public and Religious Affairs hav ployed about 450 workers last four years in the reb effort.

But hundreds of other temples damaged by the quake remain cracked and vu ble, or in crumbled conditio grass and other plants sp between bricks. Although tional groups have long been to contribute to the repair ancient city, the Burmese g ment, to safeguard its new shuns outside help.

Efforts by Nelson Rock for example, to set up an i tional fund in Paris to prese gan were rebuffed by Burma' ideat, Gen. Ne Win.

For the tour guides and residents of Pagan, there is tain sadness in the decline smaller pagodas not chosen construction by the governm

The 11th-century Thilag ple, for example, remains th of worship for the people o gyi, in one section of Paga since the earthquake, it h mained a pile of bricks, not d significant enough for gover reconstruction. Villagers be fore a Buddha image in an a straw hut, praying for $6,000 ed to put the bricks back tog

"We have been hoping for tions, but this is a small temp nobody seems interested," villager.

A monk named Zaw Tika the Burmese countryside sol money to rebuild the Suntar pagoda. He was recently for lay off six workers for la funds. He sleeps in the p alone and prays for mon about $3,000 — needed to r it.

New York Times

O.J. PERRIN
Feuillère
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PARIS RESTAURANT GUIDE

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L'ECLUSE 5 Rue Lecluse (17th). Res. 387.29.91. Traditional French cooking. Fish and grilled meat specialties. Large choice. Closed Sunday.
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LEFT BANK

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هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل



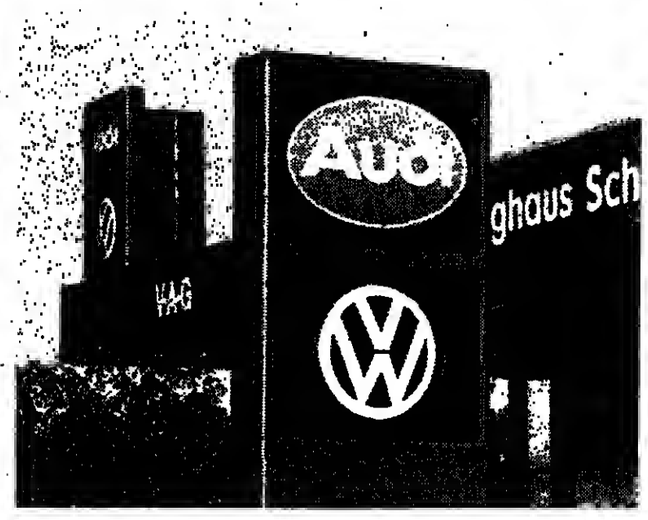
# We've expanded upon our success

## Our Vehicles

The price of success is constant effort. For this reason we have not let ourselves rest on our laurels. Instead, we've brought out a completely new modelrange in exceptionally little time.
Today, our vehicle line includes 5 passenger cars: Polo, Derby, Golf, Passat and Scirocco. In addition, there are the Commercials and the LT line from 2.8 to 4.5 metric tons.
Every one of these vehicles is an exceptional success.
This sales success is not just a matter of chance.
The research behind the development of the new Volkswagen generation has been more intensive and more costly than ever before.
We have devised new technological means of making our vehicles more comfortable, more economical and safer. We have developed new engines, including one of the most advanced diesel engines in existence.
And we have done everything possible to maintain the quality, economy and reliability that we have been known for since the Beetle's first appearance.

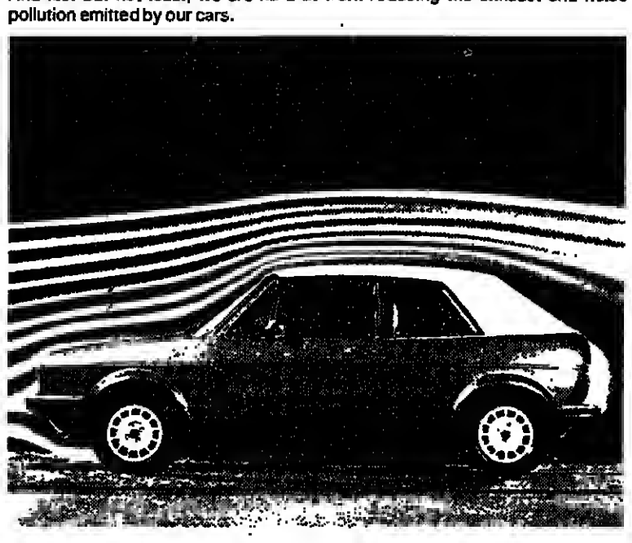
## Our Sales and Service System

In order to be successful on every market, it is not enough simply to build good cars.
It is just as important to have a marketing organization which is able to sell these vehicles with energy and service them with diligence. Since 1978 our marketing organization has appeared under unified name V.A.G.
The Volkswagen Group marketing division directs world-wide deliveries to 152 countries via Sales Centres and Importers. These firms are in turn responsible for supplying and supporting the retail outlets in their respective regions.
10,600 dealers and workshops affiliated with the Volkswagenwerk are engaged in selling and servicing Volkswagens according to the uniform standards of the Volkswagenwerk AG.
This sales system guarantees world-wide the constant and careful maintenance and repair of every vehicle sold. The result is that not just our cars are top quality.
But our service as well.




## Our Research Projects

Energy conservation has high priority in our research. We are seeking ways to cut down on the energy consumed above all in vehicle operation, but also in production.
We are improving body aerodynamics so as to economize on petrol.
Engines which run on methanol and ethanol fuels are now in their second large-scale fleet test.
We have already developed diesel engines which consume roughly 30 % less fuel than petrol engines.
We are progressing with our developmental work with electric vehicles.
In the future, electronic systems for measurement, control, and information processing will result in even more safety, comfort, and economy in our vehicles.
The calculation and design of vehicle components with the aid of computers is saving material and weight and leading to increased safety.
And last but not least, we are hard at work reducing the exhaust and noise pollution emitted by our cars.



## Our 1978 Financial Statements

**Excerpt from the Financial Statements of the Volkswagen Group for the year 1978 (figures in million DM)**

| Balance Sheet December 31 | 1978 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|
| **Assets** | | |
| Property, plant, equipment and intangible assets | 5,745 | 5,425 |
| Investments | 281 | 304 |
| Adjustment items arising from initial consolidation | 205 | 226 |
| Inventories and advance payments to suppliers | 3,477 | 3,180 |
| Trade accounts receivable | 800 | 567 |
| Liquid funds, own stock | 5,547 | 4,401 |
| Miscellaneous other current assets | 2,106 | 1,463 |
| | 18,161 | 15,566 |
| **Liabilities** | | |
| Capital stock of the Volkswagenwerk AG | 1,200 | 900 |
| Consolidated reserves, minority interest, reserves for special purposes | 4,475 | 3,455 |
| Old-age pensions | 2,341 | 2,048 |
| Other undetermined liabilities | 3,109 | 2,111 |
| Long-term liabilities | 1,981 | 2,537 |
| Other liabilities and allowance for doubtful trade acceptances and accounts | 4,866 | 4,342 |
| Net earnings after reserve transfers | 189 | 173 |
| | 18,161 | 15,566 |

| Statement of Earnings for the period Jan. 1 — Dec. 31 | 1978 | 1977 |
|---|---|---|
| Sales | 26,724 | 24,152 |
| Increase in inventories, material, wages and overheads capitalized as additions to plant and equipment | 561 | 351 |
| Gross performance | 27,285 | 24,503 |
| Cost of materials | 14,099 | 12,746 |
| Labour cost | 7,656 | 6,810 |
| Depreciation | 1,456 | 1,600 |
| Taxes | 1,692 | 1,503 |
| Sundry expenses less sundry income | 1,808 | 1,425 |
| Net earnings | 574 | 419 |
| Volkswagenwerk AG's net earnings brought forward | 2 | 4 |
| Change principally in consolidated reserves | 387 | 250 |
| Net earnings after reserve transfers | 189 | 173 |

The complete Group Financial Statements and the Financial Statements of the Volkswagenwerk AG carry the unqualified confirmation of the Statement Auditor and will be published in the Bundesanzeiger (Federal Gazette) early in July.

**Declaration of Dividends**
— Securities Code No. 766 400 and 766 401 —

At our organization's statutory Annual Meeting of Stockholders on 4th July 1979, it was decided that per DM 50.— stock value, a dividend of DM 9.— on old shares and of DM 4.50 on new shares, in accordance with the 1978 capital increase, shall be paid for the business year 1978.
Outpayment of the dividends less 25 % capital gains tax can take place immediately upon submission of the dividend coupon no. 18 to the appointed payment offices.

Payment offices in West Germany are located in Berlin, Bochum, Brunswick, Bremen, Cologne, Düsseldorf, Essen, Frankfurt (Main), Hamburg, Hanover, Munich, Münster (Westf.), Saarbrücken, Stuttgart, Wolfsburg:
Dresdner Bank AG; Bank für Handel und Industrie AG; Deutsche Bank AG; Deutsche Bank Berlin AG; Commerzbank AG; Berliner Commerzbank AG; Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft AG; Bayerische Hypothaken- und Wechsel-Bank; Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale; Bayerische Vereinsbank; Joh. Baranberg, Gossler & Co.; Berliner Bank AG; Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank; Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank; Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank —; Hessische Landesbank — Girozentrale —; Merck, Finck & Co.; Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale; Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.; Trinkaus & Burkhardt; Vereins- und Westbank AG; M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.; Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale; Westfalenbank AG; Commerz-Credit-Bank AG Europartner; Deutsche Bank Saar AG; Norddeutsche Volksbanken AG;

as well as in Austria in Vienna:
Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft; Creditanstalt-Bankverein; Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft; Bank für Arbeit und Wirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft; Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank Aktiengesellschaft; Schoeller & Co.;

and in Switzerland in Zürich, Basel, Geneva:
Schweizerische Bankgesellschaft; Schweizerische Kreditanstalt; Schweizerischer Bankverein.

Wolfsburg, July 1979

Volkswagenwerk Aktiengesellschaft
The Board of Management

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Tuesday, July 10, 1979

# The Issue Is Terrorism

The official reception of Yasser Arafat, the avowedly terrorist leader of el-Fatah, by Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian chancellor, is disturbing for reasons unrelated to the justice of the Palestinian cause. Kreisky has given aid, comfort and even a physical embrace, to a man whose declared purpose is to destroy an existing state and whose demonstrated methods include the murder of civilians. It is surely Kreisky's privilege to express, as he has in the past, his support for the Palestinian cause, in the form of an independent state or otherwise. But by accepting Arafat as a state visitor, he has given his support to international terrorism.

* * *

Arafat's visit to Vienna narrowly missed coinciding with a conference on terrorism held in Jerusalem last week. It was sponsored by the Jonathan Institute, which honors the memory of Jonathan Netanyahu, the young Israeli commander who died during the successful Israeli raid on Entebbe Airport three years ago. Netanyahu was killed defending innocent people against the kind of terrorism Arafat represents. Kreisky is contributing to the conditions in which such terrorism can flourish. Surely the Austrian chancellor recognizes that the liberal democracies of the world have a collective responsibility to combat terrorism. He must realize, as Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., told the conference, that "When one free nation is under attack, the rest must understand that democracy itself is under attack, and behave accordingly."

Paul Johnson, former editor of The New Statesman and a conference participant, argued persuasively that terrorism is "an open and declared war against civilization itself." He demonstrates terrorism's "moral justification of murder," its "rejection of politics as the normal means by which communities resolve conflicts," its active role in the spread of totalitarianism, its endangering of the institutions of freedom by exploiting them and what he calls "the deadliest sin of terrorism: It saps the will of a civilized society to defend itself." Terrorists, Johnson says, with all the force of rigorous argument and moral conviction, "are not misguided politicians. . . they are criminals."

* * *

There will, unfortunately, be many more "news pegs" for the discussion of specific cases of terrorism. It is a virulent disease that in recent years has infected the Middle East, Italy, Northern Ireland, Spain, West Germany, France and Japan, among other places. Its practitioners have been given sanctuary and training in countries ranging from Libya to North Korea. Although some terrorist organization such as the Italian Red Brigades tend to operate at home, the true field of operation for the modern terrorist is the world. Time and again it has been shown that the various groups cooperate in killing. Aid to el-Fatah is tantamount to aiding other facets of international terrorism. Would Chancellor Kreisky have received Andreas Baader or Ulrike Meinhof? Is he prepared to declare his approval of Arafat's methods? Is there any reason not to accept Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's official protest that Kreisky's reception of Arafat was "a demonstrative act against the state of Israel and the Jewish people?"

* * *

As a footnote, it was an especially sad spectacle to see Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor and mayor of West Berlin, joining in the welcome of Arafat. During a recent visit to Berlin as part of a city program to invite Holocaust victims to return to the places of their youth, a Berlin-born survivor named Frederick Lachmann crystallized a relevant feeling: "I don't believe in collective guilt," he said, "but I do believe in continuing responsibility."

# Somoza's Resignation

President Somoza's announced decision to resign, while welcome, leaves the crisis in Nicaragua far short of solution. He has offered his resignation not to any Nicaraguan authority and certainly not to his rivals, the Sandinistas, but to the United States. And he has conditioned it on the United States' arranging for the continued life of his personal army and his personal political organization, and for an "orderly transition" to "some kind of democratic government." It can be assumed that a man as shrewd as Anastasio Somoza understands precisely how audacious such demands are for a leader who has been repudiated by his people and who seems well on the way to being defeated in battle as well. Obviously, he counts on the U.S. distaiste for the assumption of power by the "Marxist" Sandinistas to enlist U.S. diplomacy behind his flagging cause.

* * *

It is, of course, no solution for the administration to be drawn into an effort to establish what sounds suspiciously like "Somozaism without Somoza" — which is pretty much what a guarantee of the "institutionality" of the National Guard and the Liberal Party comes down to. Even if this were in accord with the Nicaraguan people's will — and there is no evidence that it is — the United States would not be in a position to enforce it on a Nicaraguan scene dominated militarily by the Sandinistas. Rather than a final demand, Mr. Somoza's terms had best be taken at his current negotiating position. It gives U.S. diplomats the opportunity to continue the bargaining to introduce a democratic procedure that will not be the captive of the people with guns. The United States has not only its political resources but its potential health and reconstruction to put at the service of its diplomacy.

As was true earlier, however, the best course for the United States lies in working with the other democratic states of the hemisphere that have involved themselves in Nicaragua's turmoil. That is the way to diminish the suspicions of unilateral U.S. intervention. Those states, especially close ones like Costa Rica, Venezuela and Mexico, plus Panama, have an interest even stronger than the U.S. interest in seeing the Somoza regime replaced by a stable representative government. Their politics inhibit them from broadcasting the anxieties their leaders unquestionably feel about the possible coming to power in Managua of a narrowly based Marxist regime likely to orient itself toward Havana.

* * *

But those anxieties are real and they provide the United States a discreet platform on which to conduct a policy of democracy in the Americas. Those other Latin states, moreover, have leverage on the Sandinistas; they supply the Sandinista arms.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Mexico Feels Oil Benefits

Mexico, like Britain, is beginning to feel very great benefits to its balance of payments as a result of oil development. . . Looked at in strictly geographical terms, the U.S. is the obvious market for Mexico's oil and gas.

But even those who accept that there is a good case for closely supervised export trade in oil and gas have their doubts about Mexico's becoming too dependent upon the U.S. market. Mexico's giant neighbor is already too close and too influential in Mexican affairs for comfort in the view of many.

Having nationalized the oil industry in 1938 Mexicans are keen that it should be kept as free as possible of foreign influence now that its products are in such great demand on the world market. For those and other reasons, therefore, Pemex (Mexico's state oil company) has been seeking reliable buyers of oil and gas outside the U.S.

President Carter's decision to allow oil prices in the U.S. market to rise will allow U.S. companies to offer more realistic prices for Mexican oil and gas than they have in the past.

Hitherto Mexicans have baulked at accepting what they consider unrealistically low offers from the U.S., especially for their gas.

With long-term contracts clinched with other countries the Mexicans may become less disinclined to sell to the U.S.

*— From the Financial Times.*

### Carter's Wavering Image

There must have been important, rational considerations for President Jimmy Carter to decide to cancel his speech on the international energy crisis. However, the decisions of an American president are not judged purely on rational grounds. By canceling his speech, Carter has clearly made an impression of irresolution and confirmed. . . his wavering image with the American nation.

*— From De Telegraaf (Amsterdam).*

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago
July 10, 1904

ST. LOUIS — Judge Alton B. Parker of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York was nominated for the presidency of the United States early this morning by the Democratic National Convention. The convention had assembled for the nomination struggle late last night, and daylight, with the sun paling the electric lights, witnessed the close. The entire session was one of wild disorder. Tammany was hooted by the crowd, and refused to participate. When W.R. Hearst's name was mentioned, a demonstration began that lasted for 36 minutes. Parker's first words on hearing of his nomination were: "Oh, is that so?"

### Fifty Years Ago
July 10, 1929

PARIS — Dr. Frank McCoy, whose expert advice on food and health appears in 250 U.S. newspapers, was interviewed yesterday at the Hotel George V. "I see no reason to believe that we will ever have light wines with our meals in America. People work better without wine," McCoy said. "The workers probably don't think so, but the employers do. Ford does. Lots of big men do." McCoy added: "Americans are eating less now: because to be prosperous people have to work, and they can't dawdle two hours a day over lunch like the French do." McCoy expressed his belief that U.S. prosperity would continue.

*'You See, Son, Everything That Goes Up — With Some Exceptions —'*

# Carter: One Last Chance?

**By Haynes Johnson**

WASHINGTON — In this last summer of the 1970s, a decade marked by growing national disillusionment with the political process, Jimmy Carter has been given one last chance to save his presidency and restore some of the power and prestige of his office. Failure to seize his opportunity almost certainly will make him the fifth straight president unable to survive in office.

No president ever has been reelected after standing as low in the polls as Carter does today. Few have faced such rapidly deteriorating political conditions. Even fewer have seen events shape a single moment where a bold presidential stroke can alter the course of affairs.

Critics say Carter already has missed his chance. By suddenly, inexplicably canceling his highly publicized national address on the overriding concern of the country, energy, at a time of rising anger and apprehension over the future, he has reinforced the public impression of his weakness and indecision. But that doesn't have to be the way this extraordinary chapter in his presidency ends.

What Carter is doing, once again in the seclusion of Maryland's Catoctin Mountains, is building a drama of many parts. Whether the fashioning of this drama is accidental or Machiavellian matters not. It now has a life of its own: The longer the silence from the summit, the greater the suspense. The more people consulted in secret, in or out of government, the greater the anticipation. One way or another, there will be a final act. Carter's fate will hang upon it.

### Final Act

For some time one of the president's concerns has been how best to reach the public. Amid the increasing national preoccupation with self, with the Me-ism of the times, the turnaway from public affairs and public questions, how does this soft-spoken, instinctively un-demogogic president persuade and move the people? In particular, how does he get Americans to alter their lives in ways that run contrary to all their experience and attitudes, to accept less not more, to believe a genuine crisis exists?

Carter will have his audience now. After the frustrations and fears engendered by the gas lines, the rising prices, the specter of recession, the sense of fundamental changes ahead, he'll be listened to intently whenever he chooses to speak. And he will be examined and judged even more critically for what he has to offer when he finally comes down from the mountain.

More words and declarations about a moral equivalent of war won't work. Something akin to a wartime marshaling of the national will is required, but with specific goals established that every citizen can understand and accept.

The ironies in this are compelling. From the beginning of his presidency, Carter has warned of the impending national energy crisis. But he has been unsuccessful in getting the politicians and the public to accept his ideas and begin the long process of change.

It was spoken, but no one seemed to be listening. Then, in recent months the drumbeat of disastrous news struck the public bluntly and swiftly.

Iran's collapse into bloody, uncertain revolution sent a tremor through the industrial world. At home, hysterical cries for the United States to "do something" sounded from all quarters. Even normally circumspect citizens were nervous. U.S. pride in its vaunted technology suffered a series of blows. Commercial airplanes cracked and were grounded. Nuclear plants became suspect after that ominous "bump" in the night at Three Mile Island touched off alarms and sent radioactive clouds into the atmosphere. The largest orbital space endeavor of the United States, Skylab, began plunging toward the earth posing threats to life and limb worldwide. And then the gas lines, compounded by the latest OPEC price rise. Nothing was working.

Now the public, so critical of government in Washington and all its works (as was Carter), is looking to the capital and the president for strong action to solve the problem.

For Carter to convene his advisers in an atmosphere of crisis at Camp David also has its ironies. Carter campaigned to provide the most open of presidencies, yet it's his private deliberations, carefully sealed off from the public, that have been most successful. His latest secret meeting actually is Camp David-3.

The first was in April, 1978. He then summoned the leaders of his administration, in the White House and the Cabinet, for a weekend of soul-searching and self-examination. His presidency was in deep trouble, plagued by political mistakes, and a growing public perception of ineptness. In private, Carter was blunt. The U.S. public was giving them low marks, he told his people, and he could understand why. They deserved them. The U.S. people were disappointed in them, and should be. They had made many promises, and failed to deliver them. They had promised an energy bill that first year, and had not achieved it. They had promised other reforms, and had not fulfilled them. They simply had not done as good a job as they should. It was time to straighten up, pull themselves together, and perform as they were capable.

When he privately briefed congressional leaders on that meeting, the president said: "We've had some problems that needed clarification after 15 months in office. We were green. And so I spent two days at Camp David in very intimate, frank brutal, discussions. And we've made some progress."

Camp David-2, the celebrated days along with Anwar Sadat and Menchem Begin that led to the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, followed some four months later. But Camp David-3, now in progress, could be the most critical of all.

Other presidents have turned dramatic moments to their advantage - FDR with his famous "garden hose" speech giving aid to Britain before World War II and Kennedy at the missile crisis. Nixon not yet a president saved himself with "Checkers." With Carter, the least inspiring of the political figures, a speech alone won't do it.

*©1979, The Washington Post.*

# 'A Driving Force'

**By Tom Wicker**

CARACAS — The energy crisis, a rising rate of inflation, SALT and the Middle East have overshadowed President Carter's human rights policy in recent months. But in Latin America, where human rights and their denial are anything but abstractions, Carter's policy continues to put the United States in a more favorable light than has usually been the case.

In fact, said Venezuela's President Luis Herrera Campins in his opening address to a recent international conference here, Carter's stand on human rights has given the issue "a broader perspective than at any other time in Latin American history."

Enrique Tejera Paris, formerly Venezuela's ambassador to the United States, said Carter's human rights policy had had great impact because in a "dogmatic world," the U.S. Constitution still was regarded as "the greatest of dogmas."

Aristedes Calvani, once Venezuela's foreign minister and still a principal spokesman here on human rights issues, said that when Carter first declared his human rights views, many Latin Americans had leaped to the conclusion that the "end of dictatorships" was at hand.

### Skeptical

Ramon J. Velasquez, director (editor) of the leading Caracas daily, El Nacional, put it the other way around. Latin America, accustomed to viewing the United States as "a new Roman Empire," had at first been skeptical of the human rights policy, he said, but now accepted it as a major development in the hemisphere.

Either way, it was clear to Americans attending the conference on human rights that the Carter policy was far more appreciated here than it has been at home. No wonder, since one fact brought out at the conference was that 70 percent of all complaints or violations received by international agencies are from Latin America. Venezuela itself, now one of the few democracies in the hemisphere, has had only 34 years of democracy in its 168 years of independence.

The conference was jointly sponsored by the Cisneros Foundation of Venezuela and the U.S. Embassy here. Not least because of this high-level backing and the impressive roster of present and former Venezuelan officials who participated, the event received extensive coverage in television and in the Caracas newspapers. The conference was topped in the local news only by the happy coincidence of the release of William Niehous, the U.S. businessman who had been kidnapped by guerrillas in February, 1976, and held for more than three years in an isolated hut in the interior.

Assistant Secretary of State Patricia Derian, who oversees human rights questions for the Carter administration, challenged those attending — and, by inference, all nations — to do something about what she called "the new holocaust" unfolding in Southeast Asia. Countries surrounding Indochina could not have handled the floodtide of refugees, she said, and it was up to the West not to let "a horror and a nightmare," continue.

### Unresolved Questions

Three unresolved questions occupied much of the conference debate. One was the extent to which human rights violations in underdeveloped countries were an undirected consequence of the maldistribution of wealth among nations — due, that is, to "certain powers that have excessive participation in the riches of the world."

This, some conferees argued, produced a "violence of protest" that in turn necessitated a "violence of repression."

A second major topic was the role of the press. Most participants strongly favored the free flow of information — "Without liberty of the press," Velasquez argued, "there can be no liberty for any segment of society." But some felt that government news agencies were necessary to give "proper balance" to news of economic, political and social developments in Third World countries not well understood in the West.

All seemed to agree, however, with Ignacio Lozano, formerly U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, now publisher of La Opinion in Los Angeles. He said the press must keep "the glare of publicity on abuses committed against our fellow human beings" — that it had to defend all human rights in order to defend its own freedom.

But the ultimate question was raised by Attorney General Jose Roman Medina of Venezuela. What could be done, he asked, to enforce human rights and punish violators, without producing irreconcilable conflicts between national sovereignty and the international order?

No one had a ready answer. Economic sanctions appeared to most to be too complex to impose and too hard to enforce. Miss Derian conceded that the Carter administration approach was largely ad hoc ("To do the thing that would be most productive" in a given case) and suffered from inconsistencies. Tejera Paris spoke passionately of the need for a policy of "no handshakes" with repressive regimes.

Perhaps Herrera best defined the problem. He quoted Pope John Paul II as placing ethics before technology, the individual before things, the spiritual before the material. "If we . . . could instill this idea in the lives and blood of our peoples," he said, "we could reach the goal of making human rights a driving force."

*©1979, The New York Times.*

# John Dornberg From Munich:

## But for better or worse, the nomination of Strauss . . . has changed West Germany's political scene

MUNICH — Much to their chagrin, the Bavarians' moments in the history of the Germanic tribes have been brief and unspectacular, their impact on world events neither stellar nor indelible.

To be sure, Bavaria's Duke Maximilian headed the Catholic League during the Thirty Years War, but all he got for his effort was some real estate far from home base.

His grandson, Max Emanuel, contributed significantly to freeing Vienna from the Ottoman Turkish siege and gained some fame as a lusty 17th Century warrior, but in the process he sacrificed the duchy's treasury and the lives of 30,000 of its subjects.

Some 160 years later, one of his descendants, King Ludwig I, gained notoriety by having to abdicate because of his scandalous love affair with Lola Montez. And it was his grandson — Ludwig II, also known as the "Mad King" — who virtually handed the crown of empire to Prussia's Wilhelm I, an act of midwifery to the birth of modern Germany, in exchange for which he received a credit line to keep building the fairy-tale castles that are his legacy.

### Track Record

That Munich was the home of what Hitler called "the movement" is something everyone here would like to forget.

Thus, it isn't exactly what you'd call an epoch-making track record. Perhaps that is why the Bavarians have now decided to foist upon West Germany's opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU) one of their own as candidate for chancellor — the redoubtable Franz-Josef Strauss.

Along the line of "What's good for Bavaria may not only be good for the party but the country," their aim, apparently, is to also present him to the nation come 1980.

Now, he may not be what the CDU/CSU really wants or needs, much less the country, and in the 15 months or so before West Germans are due at the polls to decide much can happen.

But for better or worse, Strauss's "nomination" — if that it can be called — at the hands of the party's Bundestag caucus a week ago has changed West Germany's political scene.

"It is simply not true that I regard him as my ideal opponent," Chancellor Helmut Schmidt hastened to explain the other day, "but since it has always been Strauss who has called the signals in the CDU/CSU, at least it makes matters more honest."

### Controversy

The nation was treated to a sample of both the honesty and the signal-calling a scant 36 hours after the "nomination" when it was Strauss, in his capacity as Bavarian prime minister and a member of the Bundesrat, who took the floor in parliament to lead off the opposition reply to Schmidt's ne[...] on energy and report on the [...] summit.

That appearance at the ra[...] was a matter of some controve[...]

West Germany's Bundes[...] certainly not one of the world's [...]est parliaments, but in its ne[...] years it has established a few [...]tions.

One of them is that wh[...] chancellor delivers a major [...] it is up to the leader of the o[...]tion in that august house to [...]

### No Leader?

But, as one speaker for the [...] Democrats (SPD) pointed o[...] tically, "It appears the op[...] no longer has a leader."

Though not illegal, albeit [...]edented, Strauss, a nonmem[...] the Bundestag, got the floor [...] to an ambiguity in the parlia[...]ry by-laws. While not necess[...] sign of times to come, it [...] opening shot of West Ge[...] 1980 election battle.

Actually, as Bundestag [...] go, last week's exercise on [...] will hardly rate as memorab[...] urge to recess for the summ[...] have been a factor. Besides [...]uting little to the solution of [...] problems, it was remarkabl[...] drum — Strauss's presence [...] the day notwithstanding [...] by afternoon there were on[...] benchers left addressing a [...]tied hall.

### Conclusions

Nonetheless, there were [...] political conclusions to be d[...]

One is that "Schmidt [...] for all his stature as a work[...] man and unruffled crisis [...] can still be pretty lippy [...] chooses. That should m[...] some electoral pyrotechnic[...] year ahead.

Another is that Strauss [...] not at his mental and [...] best at 10:30 in the mornin[...] has deliberately chosen to [...] beer-drinking, shirt-sleeved [...] an bogeyman image in [...] project himself as a re[...] candidate who addresses th[...]

In case of the latter, the [...]tion intriguing West Ger[...] How long can he pull it off[...]

It has been a political a[...] at least a couple of deca[...] that his main aim in life w[...] come chancellor.

Whether he can suc[...] doubtful, for his populari[...] of what is called the Weiss[...] White Sausage — Line, [...] river, is minimal.

For the first time, howe[...] at least his party's sole c[...] for the office. But he [...] "nomination" only after [...] fratricidal warfare and la[...] threatening to split the CD[...] unless it made him standar[...]

The victory may be pyr[...] the unity of the party is no[...] assured. Strauss's design[...] candidate last week set [...] waves in North German C[...]ty organizations and trig[...] signations by two veteran[...] Chances are that more [...] them.

### Awesome Cont[...]

But if he does ultimatel[...] party into the 1980 conte[...]tions are it will be an awes[...]

Though he describes h[...] "liberal-conservative" — [...] that is — his appeal is bo[...] to the political right and b[...]cess he will pull his o[...] Schmidt's and Hans-[...] Genscher's Free Democr[...] same direction.

The result is likely [...] marked polarization of [...]many and undoing of [...] has been achieved toward [...]cy here in years past.

But at any rate, Bavari[...] map, and moderation, aft[...] never much of a Bavarian [...]

*©1979, International Herald [...]*

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# Battle Lines Taking Shape On Euromarket Controls

By Thomas Thomson

W YORK, July 9 (Reuters) — lines are forming in the con- sy over unrestricted freedom rocurrencies.

hy top U.S. administration als, Euro-critics see offshore ncies as a potentially danger- lestabilizing influence on the economy and are pressing me restriction on their use owth.

o-enthusiasts view the giant of funds as an invaluable el for capital flows and want serve one of the few financial ts free of formal regulation.

h the Bank for International nents due to report on the is- is autumn, and with the big izadon of Petroleum Export- ountries price rises set last likely leading to a large in- in Euromarket liquidity, the has acquired new urgency.

BIS study is focusing on the proposals for regulation: re- requirements on Eurocurren- osits, capital ratios and con- tion of bank accounts world-

e bankers fear that the Euro- ts may worsen the inflation ng from the oil price rises, st believe that the market is vital than ever to recycle the f petrodollars.

U.S. bankers said that fears about this pool of funds center on three main claims: Eurocurrencies cause or increase currency instability, contribute to world inflation and involve dangerous lending risks.

Calls for controls in the United States have mainly, although not exclusively, centered on reserve requirements. The idea was mentioned by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Federal Reserve Board Chairman William Miller and Fed Board member Henry Wallich among others.

Two House subcommittees will hold hearings this week on a bill introduced by Rep. James Leach, R-Iowa, to require the Fed to set reserve requirements on Eurocurrency transactions of U.S. banks and encourage other countries to do the same. The bill would impose reserves over four years but only after countries representing 75 percent of all Eurocurrency deposits agreed to adopt similar requirements.

### U.S. Bankers

U.S. commercial bankers, however, are almost unanimous in their opposition to reserves. Citicorp chairman Walter Wriston, for example, dismisses the three classic arguments against Euromarkets.

Mr. Wriston also believes that controls would increase costs to lenders and borrowers, to the disadvantage of both, and lead to unpredictable attempts to get around the rules.

Chase Manhattan Bank vice president William Ogden predicted that circumvention of controls could include the development of nonbank sources of credit.

The U.S. commercial bankers said that fears about imprudent lending fail to note that U.S. banks have had better average loan losses on foreign loans than on domestic.

Most commercial bankers in Britain agree with Bank of England governor Gordon Richardson, who expressed a prejudice against "executing the messenger." While they admit that the central bank may have a vested interest in wanting to keep London the center of the Euromarket, they said that he expressed a widely held belief that the market is blamed for problems caused elsewhere.

Among several bankers surveyed in Britain, none objected to tighter reporting requirements of their international activities, which they saw involving the consolidation of balance sheets with subsidiaries.

Switzerland caused mild surprise in banking circles last month when it appeared to become the first country to make any concrete move toward Euromarket controls. The Swiss National Bank announced that it soon would put a rule into effect forcing Swiss banks to apply capital ratios to their consolidated balances instead of just their domestic balances.

But Swiss bankers said that in practice little will change because most Swiss banks have raised their capital in anticipation of the rule coming into force.

Swiss commercial bankers in any case hope that the idea of controls will largely talk itself into oblivion. They do not see a need for restrictions nor do they consider those envisaged to be effective or of any great value to the world economy.

Swiss National Bank president Fritz Leutwiler, in talks with other central bankers, has been one of the main opponents of controls.

### West Germany

West German authorities have shown interest in improved Euromarket control. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said last month that he agreed with Fed proposals to force banks to keep a certain amount of Eurocurrencies as a reserve when they make loans.

But West German commercial bankers surveyed said that they remained firmly opposed to any control over international lending.

Bankers in Belgium and Luxembourg generally argue against controls. Although they accept the notion of greater market transparency, they note that controls are unlikely to work unless imposed worldwide.

Kredietbank financial executive Edward Thielemans said that controls would probably force up the cost of corporate borrowing. This could lead borrowers to return to domestic markets, and a crowding-out effect could drive up national interest rates.

Luxembourg authorities several times have expressed their opposition to controls beyond prudent monitoring and informal guidance.

French bankers went along with the majority in opposing controls as undesirable in theory and unworkable in practice. Senior banking sources said that the Bank of France is believed to be generally in favor of continuing studies to determine the true macroeconomic effect of expanding Eurocurrency lending, and is also in favor of tighter prudential controls.

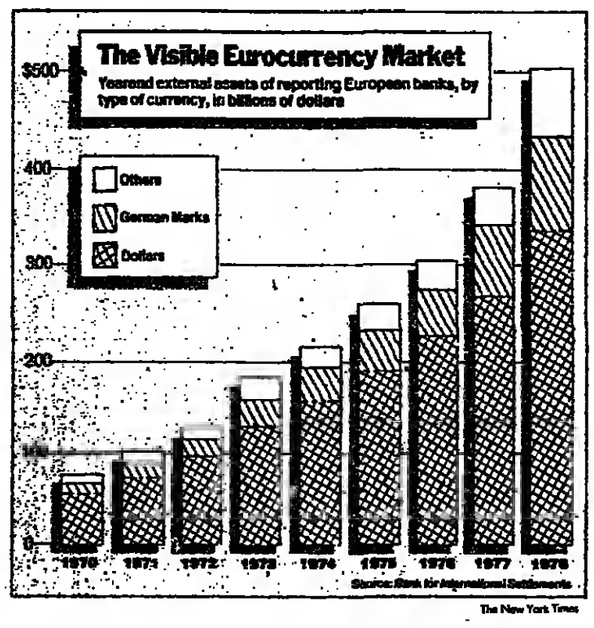
### Solvency Control

Dutch commercial bankers say that the adoption by other countries of the prudent international lending controls in use in the Netherlands could make a useful contribution to talks on controls. The Dutch central bank said that it already exercised prudent solvency control on a consolidated basis and that the Dutch experience with consolidation was satisfactory.

Japanese bankers oppose controls and believe that there is little chance of current plans materializing. If they had to choose controls, however, they would prefer supervision by central banks of banks in their own countries rather than, for example, reserve ratios on Eurocurrency borrowings.

The Bank of Italy feels that some form of control is desirable, but this would have to be the fruit of international consensus, sources close to the bank said. While the specifics need further analysis, the sources added that the belief is that the market, because of its growth potential and ability to generate international liquidity, can be a dangerous source of currency instability.

Finally, Canadian authorities and bankers have shown no great enthusiasm for controls, banking sources said.




The New York Times

# Saudis Confirm Output to Rise

*From Agency Dispatches*

V YORK, July 9 — The chief udi Arabia's state-owned oil ny confirmed yesterday that ation will boost petroleum tion, but he declined to indi- figure. The Middle East Eco- Survey reported, however, audi Arabia had increased its tion 1 million barrels a day three months beginning July

ul Hadi Taher, the governor romin, said in Jiddah, "We yet sure how to announce crease" and added that the e was temporary.

dent Carter told congres- leaders today that he had d a personal commitment audi Arabian Crown Prince to increase substantially il production for a signifi- d specific period of time, ite House said.

a meeting at Camp David, labeled as a "domestic " on inflation and energy, Speaker Thomas O'Neill at Saudi Arabia probably crease its production be- 00,000 barrels and 1 million a day.

### Friendly Relationship

personal message made at the Saudi decision is n their historic friendly re- ip with the United States ir commitment to be a de- le supplier of oil to the a White House spokesman Washington.

Taher also said that Saudi had discovered a new oil the northern area of the vast southern desert known as the "Empty Quarter."

"We haven't yet confirmed the size but we are very excited," he said. "It looks like a significant find but we are still drilling." He said that he hesitated to estimate the size of the discovery but that it was under 700,000 barrels a day.

In Nicosia, MEES reported that, according to sources, Saudi Arabia had increased its production 1 million barrels a day beginning July 1. The publication said that the extra production will be marketed through Arabian-American Oil Co., which accounts for the bulk of Saudi production, and its four U.S. shareholders — Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Standard Oil of California.

During the first quarter, when Saudi Arabia increased production 1 million barrels a day to 9.5 million barrels to make up for lost Iranian output, the Aramco participants got 800,000 barrels a day of extra oil and Petromin received the rest, the publication said.

The Saudi government has not decided its production level for the fourth quarter, "but the situation will be reviewed in the light of market and price conditions when the time comes," MEES quoted a source as saying.

# Dollar Rises as Dealers See Policy Changes; Gold Falls

*From Agency Dispatches*

LONDON, July 9 — The dollar rose today against European currencies and the yen in anticipation of changes in U.S. policy on energy and management of the economy. Small but persistent selling of gold forced the price lower on the bullion market.

Helping the dollar late in the day was the White House announcement that Saudi Arabia had confirmed that it will increase substantially its oil production.

Some dealers also were looking for a reversal of the U.S. policy that has maintained interest rates well below the underlying rate of inflation. "A rise in interest rates would discourage inflation and support the dollar," a banker said, adding that, if authorities keep interest rates low, there will not be much hope of avoiding an economic slump.

The dollar finished at 1.8413 Deutsche marks, up from 1.8360 late Friday. It also rose to 1.6637 Swiss francs from 1.6545. The Swiss National Bank disclosed that it had sold more than 1 billion francs last week to keep the dollar from declining too abruptly.

The dollar rose against the yen to 217.40 from 217.25. Dealers said that the gain probably would have been larger if Japanese banks had not sold a considerable amount of sterling and converted the proceeds into yen. The dollar moved up to 4.2825 French francs from 4.2630 while gaining against the Benelux currencies and the lira.

Sterling finished at $2.2015, down from 2.2218 Friday and an interim peak last week of about $2.2520.

Gold late today was at $288.00-288.40 an ounce, bid and asked, down from $289.00-$289.50 late Friday. It fell in after-hours dealings to $287.75-288.25. The metal had opened higher and was fixed during the morning at $290.25. But the gradual decline began, and it was fixed during the afternoon at $287.85.

In Portland, Ore., an investment adviser with a solid record in calling turns in the gold market is advising clients to sell while the market is strong. "It's a timing move," Lawrence Heim said. "We may be wrong, but we think a flop is coming that will send the price of bullion down by a minimum of 10 percent."

But Sharps Pixley, a London firm, expects the price of gold to the London market to level out around $290 an ounce although the market will remain basically speculative in the light of the oil crisis.

In Washington, Treasury sources said that U.S. imports of Soviet-origin gold rose to 216,000 ounces in May from a total of 31,000 ounces in the first four months of the year. They said that this could be an indication of increased Soviet bullion sales to help finance imports of U.S. grain.

# Tehran Pledges To Honor Debts Of Bank System

TEHRAN, July 9 (Reuters) — The governor of the Central Bank of Iran, Mohammed Ali Mowlavi, said today that the estimated $1 billion in foreign debts of the nationalized banking system will be honored.

Last May, Mr. Mowlavi said that the bank would not help foreign creditors to recover loans from one or two Iranian private banks that were in financial difficulties and would not prevent default if Iranian banks received loans from foreign banks without CBI permission.

The CBI governor said that the government was studying the shareholding of foreign banks in the nationalized banking system and promised that the "legitimate rights of foreign investors" would be taken into account when compensation was paid.

He also said that he hoped that the government would cut the link between the rial and the U.S. dollar next month. He declined to explain the purpose of the break or its possible consequences, but banking sources have said that the break would involve a change in the international value of the rial, fixed at 70.35 to the dollar since December, 1977.

# NYSE Up in Heavy Trade

NEW YORK, July 9 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices advanced broadly today in heavy trading amid investor hopes new ways will be found to pull the nation out of its energy predicament.

Volume swelled to 42.46 million shares, the heaviest since June 12. The Dow Jones industrial average gained 6.83 to 852.99 and advances led declines 987 to 501.

Analysts noted a rise in large block trades, suggesting increased participation by cash-laden institutional investors.

Energy issues were again at the forefront of the advance. Partners in Aramco moved higher, as did active, Occidental Petroleum, which has a major position in oil-shale projects.

Combustion Engineering, seen as a way of participating in synthetic fuels projects, jumped 2¾ to 52⅛. Active R.L. Burns, an oil and gas exploration company, rose ½ to 7¼.

Charter Co., which settled disputes with Iran that had jeopardized crude supplies to its Bahamian refinery, jumped four.

After the market closed, Tenneco said its first exploratory well in the southeast Georgia embankment in the Atlantic Ocean was a dry hole.

Del E. Webb announced plans to manage an Atlantic City hotel/casino and eased ⅛ but active Caesars World and Bally Manufacturing both rose.

General Electric, which received a $220-million Saudi contract for gas turbines, rose.

General Mills, which reported higher fiscal fourth quarter net and said it expects record sales and earnings in the coming year, added ¼ to 24⅞.

In other news, Fidelity Union Life Insurance said Allianz Versicherungs' board approved in principle the previously announced plan to purchase Fidelity Union for about $370 million, or at least $72.50.

Alterman Foods said it has tentatively agreed to sell its assets and business, except its real estate, to a U.S. subsidiary of Delhaize "Le Lion," of Belgium, for about $34.7 million or $25.43 a share.

Cummins Engine said it has received approval from the Mexican government to participate in a joint venture with the state-owned Diesel Nacional of Mexico to produce Cummins engines larger than 150 horsepower in Mexico.

McCulloch Oil has agreed to buy the 49-percent stake of Lorenc B. Pratt, president of Pratt Properties, Inc., thus increasing McCulloch's ownership of the real estate holding company to 100 percent. Pratt will continue to be managed for McCulloch by Victor Palmieri & Co.

American Stock Exchange prices also rose sharply with the index up 1.24 to 201.71.

# News and Notes

**Merrill Lynch** found that a record 44.5 percent of 135 institutional clients surveyed were keeping 15 percent or more of their assets in liquid form. The number with low cash reserves — 10 percent or less of assets — was at its lowest level (38) since the quarterly surveys began in 1976, said Hans Schueren of the firm's market analysis unit. On average, cash reserves were 15.6 percent of assets, slightly below the 16.6 percent reported last March. The numbers bear out the continuing caution of large investors toward the market but also suggest a willingness at some point to buy stocks. "Among the institutions responding, 47.4 percent said they intend to increase equity holdings while only 7.4 percent indicated they plan to decrease holdings," Mr. Schueren said.

* * *

**Exxon's third** exploratory well in the Baltimore Canyon off New Jersey is a dry hole and will be abandoned, the company says. The company also announced plans for drilling a fourth test. Located about 95 miles east of Atlantic City, the third well reached a depth of 16,800 feet. The previous two wells were dry.

* * *

**Syria** reportedly has placed orders with French firms totaling $440 million for telecommunications and oil equipment. The orders reportedly include the supply by the French engineering firm Entrepose of equipment for the retrieval of petroleum gas and condensates.

* * *

**British automobile** sales in June were up 51 percent from last year at slightly more than 200,000. Sales for the first half were up 18.6 percent at a record 1.03 million, the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders reports. Imports in June took 56 percent of the market against 48.3 percent a year ago and 56.7 percent in May. Imports for the six months stood at 55.4 percent against 47 percent in the 1978 period.

* * *

**Siemens** expects a return on turnover of between 2.2 and 2.5 percent, Managing Board Chairman Bernhard Plettner says, adding its power-station unit, Kraftwerk Union, will fall short of breaking even in the current business year ending Sept. 30 By "a very slight amount," Siemens expects sales of 27 billion Deutsche marks in the year ending Sept. 30, up 5 percent from the previous year without KWU. Siemens also has agreed in principle to acquire the assets and business of Microwave Semiconductor Corp. for $14 a share cash and an assumption of liabilities in a transaction valued at $25 million.

# SEC Cites Bribes In Filing ISC Suit

WASHINGTON, July 9 (Reuters) — The Securities and Exchange Commission said today that it filed suit against International Systems and Controls Corp. alleging that the firm made about $23 million in bribes in a number of Mideastern, African and South American countries.

The suit also named five former and current officers of the company, including former chairman Thomas Kenneally.

In its suit, filed in U.S. District Court here, the SEC seeks the removal of the top management and the appointment of an agent to take custody and control of assets and to oversee the company's business activities. Officers named were Herman Frietsch, Raymond Hofker, Elbert Angulo and Harlan Stein.

# rway, Mexico Stock Marts ed Leaders in First Half

YORK, July 9 (AP-DJ) — k markets in Norway and were leaders in perform- U.S. dollar terms, in the months of this year, while rmany and Japan were at om of a scale of 18 stock

d International of Geneva tock market trends on 18 s, both in local currencies sted for foreign-exchange ons relative to the U.S. Eleven exchanges outper- he United States on a local basis, while seven fared n dollar terms. Capital onal's U.S. index, Jan. 1, als 100, rose 5.9 percent he first half to 102.2.

ng the roster of winners in rms was Norway's stocks, percent to 260.4. The rise d by Norsk Hydro. Mexi- ch Capital International follow) apparently was in place, with a gain of 49.7 n the first half. At its peak Mexico was up 102 per-

on Capital International er big winners in dollar re Canada (fueled by oils election of a conservative ot), up 27.9 percent to United Kingdom (for the same reasons), up 19.8 percent to 137.7; and Singapore (where plantation shares have been strong performers), up 11.6 percent to 431.7.

### Losers

Reflecting strength in the dollar, West Germany was at the bottom as local interest rates and inflation rose. Its index fell 12.7 percent to 170.4. Japan was second to last, falling 9.3 percent to 393.8 in June.

France's index, which soared last year amid post-election euphoria, finished a notch behind the United States, rising 5.8 percent to 136.2. Hong Kong, which captured first place in January-June of 1978, this year came in No. 8 on a local currency basis, rising 9.5 percent to 341.2, and No. 13 in dollar terms, rising 3.1 percent to 372.0.

Other first-half performances (base Jan. 1, 1970), in local currencies, included:

Norway, up 89.3 percent to 186.0; Canada, up 25.9 percent to 180.3; United Kingdom, up 12.5 percent to 152.4; Singapore, up 12.1 percent to 305.1; the Netherlands, up 10.8 percent to 86.4; Italy, up 9.7 percent to 53.5; Belgium, up 9.7 percent to 112.5; France, up 8.8 percent to 105.8; Australia, up 7.8 percent to 74.4; Switzerland, up 7.1 percent to 93.1; Spain, up 4 percent to 61.1; the world, up 5.8 percent to 111.1; Denmark, up 3.5 percent to 133.3; Japan, up 1.6 percent to 237.9; Austria, up 0.8 percent to 125.4; Sweden, down 6 percent to 97.8; West Germany, down 11.3 to 86.0.

In U.S. dollar terms (base Jan. 1, 1970), other performances included:

Spain, up 10 percent to 64.8; Italy, up 9.2 percent to 40.1; the Netherlands, up 7.7 percent to 154.0; Australia, up 5 percent to 74.5; Switzerland, up 4.4 percent to 240.4; the world, up 4 percent to 127.2; Belgium, up 3.5 percent to 181.3; Denmark, down 0.7 percent to 188.3; Austria, down 1.1 percent to 239.7; Sweden, down 5.7 percent to 118.2.

# Company Reports

...venue, Profits in Millions ...encies, unless otherwise indicated

States

General Mills

| | 1979 | 1978 |
|---|---|---|
| ..... | 896.90 | 807.00 |
| ..... | 30.30 | 22.00 |
| ..... | 0.60 | 0.44 |
| | 1979 | 1978 |
| ..... | 3,700. | 3,200. |
| ..... | 147.00 | 135.80 |
| ..... | 2.92 | 2.58 |

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RAS
RIUNIONE ADRIATICA DI SICURTA'
MILAN - ITALY

The 140th Annual Report and Accounts of Riunione Adriatica di Sicurtà were adopted at the Company's Annual General Meeting held on 28th June 1979. In the year ended 31st December 1978 the Company achieved significant growth, with premium income in Italy and other countries rising by 11.5% to over 369 billion lire ($ 446 m.), while technical reserves increased by 15% and an aggregate underwriting surplus was earned in the various lines transacted.

In Italy, appreciable progress was recorded in the Fire, Marine, Hail and Bond Indemnity Accounts. On the other hand, there was some decline in the Life Branch in Italy, this being more than outweighed by pronounced growth of life business abroad. There was also considerable growth in general insurance outside Italy.

RAS is the Parent Company of one of Europe's leading insurance groups, comprising 35 companies operating in 34 countries. The aggregate premium income for the entire Group exceeded 1,368 billion lire ($ 1,649 m.) in 1978, representing an advance of 15.8% over the previous year.

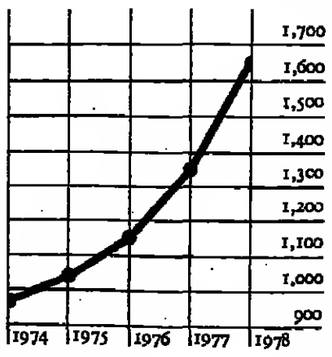
The profit for the year has enabled the Directors to recommend payment of a dividend of Lit. 1,000 per share. In addition, the Annual General Meeting approved a proposal for a distribution on a scrip basis of one share of the affiliated Company L'Assicuratrice Italiana for every 25 RAS shares held.

The dividend will be payable, and the scrip shares allotted, as from 19th July 1979.

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACCOUNTS
RAS ONLY, DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BRANCH OFFICES
(in US dollars)

| | 1978 |
|---|---|
| Premium Income | 445,810,830 |
| Investment Income | 47,266,658 |
| Claims, Maturities and other Benefits paid | 222,060,635 |
| Insurance Reserves, Non-Life Branch | 286,576,572 |
| Insurance Reserves, Life Branch | 545,120,988 |
| Life Sums assured | 4,559,400,017 |
| Share Capital | 23,139,500 |
| General Reserves | 78,675,958 |
| Profit for the year | 2,742,405 |

PREMIUM INCOME OF THE RAS GROUP (ITALY AND ABROAD)
US $ (millions)




SALES OF THE RAS GROUP

Premium income breakdown in 1978 (in US $)

| | |
|---|---|
| RAS and L'ASSICURATRICE ITALIANA (in Italy and abroad) | 814,797,042 |
| Other Italian Group Companies | 110,970,089 |
| Foreign Group Companies | 723,608,271 |
| Total premiums | 1,649,375,402 |

RAS Group, Life Business
Total Sums assured . $ 7,987,795,487

# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

| 13 Month High | 13 Month Low | Stock | Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | — A—A—A — | | | | | | | | |
| 39½ | 29⅛ | ACF | 2.24 | 6.4 | 7 | 335 | 35 | 34½ | 34⅞ | +⅜ |
| 23⅝ | 15⅛ | AMF | 1.24 | 7.2 | 7 | 723 | 17¼ | 16¾ | 17¼ | +¼ |
| 32⅞ | 13 | AM Intl | .28 | 1.9 | 6 | 184 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14⅝ | |
| 14¾ | 8⅝ | APL | 1 | 9.3 | | 38 | 18⅞ | 10⅝ | 10¾ | —½ |
| 49⅝ | 33¾ | ARA | 1.44 | 4.7 | 7 | 129 | 34⅞ | 34 | 34⅝ | —⅛ |
| 31⅝ | 28½ | ASA | 1.40 | 5.2 | | 304 | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26½ | +⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 8½ | ATO | .40 | 4.4 | 5 | 246 | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | +⅛ |
| 34⅞ | 17 | AVX | .80 | 1.5 | 11 | 45 | 33 | 32⅞ | 32¾ | +½ |
| 40 | 29½ | AbbLb | 1 | 3.0 | 13 | x364 | 32½ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | +½ |
| 23¼ | 16¼ | AcmeC | 1.20 | 5.9 | 6 | 23 | 20⅞ | 20½ | 20½ | +½ |
| 6¼ | 3⅞ | AdmDo | .24 | 1.8 | 6 | 67 | 4 | 4 | 4 | +⅛ |
| 13 | 10¾ | AdoEx | 1.28e | 11. | | 106 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11¾ | +⅜ |
| 8½ | 3⅞ | AdmMl | .20e | 3.9 | 7 | 23 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | —⅛ |
| 33 | 28⅝ | AetnaL.I | s1.80 | 5.5 | 5 | 1018 | u32¼ | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | |
| 28 | 17⅝ | Ahmans | 1.20 | 4.3 | 5 | 233 | u28¼ | 27⅞ | 28⅛ | +⅜ |
| 4 | 2 | Aileen | | | | 36 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 31⅞ | 23⅛ | AirPrd | .60 | 1.0 | 11 | 871 | u34 | 31⅝ | 33¾ | +2⅝ |
| 26¾ | 15¼ | AlbNFl | 1 | 5.1 | 9 | 57 | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 15 | 11¼ | Alcans | .80 | 6.6 | 6 | 48 | 12⅛ | 11¾ | 12⅛ | +⅜ |
| 9⅝ | 7⅝ | AlaP dpf | .87 | 11. | | 29 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | +½ |
| 95 | 78 | AlaP pf | 9 | 11. | | z30 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | +½ |
| 17 | 13⅝ | Alasco | 1.40 | 9.3 | 8 | 14 | 15¼ | 15 | 15 | |
| 25 | 13½ | AlaskIn | .66 | 2.7 | 17 | 151 | u25⅝ | 24½ | 24½ | +½ |
| 45⅛ | 23½ | Albany | | 2.4 | 11 | 103 | 41 | 39¾ | 41 | +1⅜ |
| 9⅝ | 6¼ | Alberto | .36 | 5.8 | 9 | 28 | 7⅛ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 46¾ | 31 | Albrhn | 1.20 | 3.2 | 7 | 6 | 37¼ | 37 | 37¼ | +¼ |
| 38½ | 26¾ | AlcanA | 2 | 5.0 | 4 | 316 | 34⅞ | 34 | 34⅛ | —⅛ |
| 31⅜ | 22⅝ | AlcoStd | 1.40 | 5.5 | 5 | 14 | 25⅝ | 25¼ | 25⅝ | +⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 5¼ | Alexdr | .40 | 5.5 | 6 | 67 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¼ | —½ |
| 23 | 17¼ | AllgCp | 1 | 4.0 | 7 | 564 | 24¾ | 23⅞ | 24⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 27⅞ | 25¾ | AllgCp pf2.86 | | 11. | | 13 | 27 | 21 | 21 | |
| 15 | 6½ | AllegAir | | | 3 | 409 | 10⅝ | 10 | 10¼ | +⅛ |
| 29¼ | 18 | Allp pf | 1.87 | 8.0 | | 24 | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23½ | —⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 13¾ | AllgLd | 1.28 | 6.4 | 7 | 112 | 20¼ | 19⅞ | 20¼ | +⅜ |
| 37½ | 30 | Allgl. pf | 3 | 9.0 | | 6 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | |
| 23⅞ | 21 | Allgl. pr2.19 | | 10. | 7 | 296 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17½ | —⅛ |
| 19 | 15¼ | AllgPw | 1.76 | 6.3 | 7 | 59 | 16⅝ | 15¾ | 15¾ | —⅜ |
| 17¼ | 14¼ | AllenGs | s 1 | 2.1 | 11 | 29 | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | +⅛ |
| 56 | 20⅞ | Allergn | .60 | 5.5 | 8 | 720 | 26½ | 35½ | 26⅛ | +⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 9⅞ | AlldMnl | .80 | 6.9 | 7 | 17 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | +⅛ |
| 20½ | 10⅝ | AlldPd | .60 | 2.9 | 24 | 31 | u20⅝ | 20½ | 20½ | |
| 26⅞ | 20⅝ | AllldSr | 1.50 | 5.1 | 6 | 191 | 35½ | 24¾ | 35½ | +1⅜ |
| 38⅝ | 27¾ | AllsCh | 1.80 | 4.3 | 8 | 18 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 | |
| 16⅞ | 11½ | AllrAu | .60 | 4.0 | 7 | 8 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | +½ |
| 22¼ | 14⅛ | AlphPr | .72e | 4.6 | 5 | 801 | 52⅝ | 51⅝ | 52½ | +1⅛ |
| 56¾ | 40⅛ | Alcoa | 2.40 | 4.9 | 20 | x49 | 21¼ | 20½ | 20½ | —½ |
| 22¾ | 13⅛ | AmSug | 1 | | 18 | 267 | 39¾ | 38⅝ | 39¾ | +⅛ |
| 41⅛ | 37½ | Amax | 3 | | 1 | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 | —⅜ |
| 145½ | 87½ | Amax pf | 5.25 | 3.6 | | 5 | 54½ | 53 | 53 | —1¼ |
| 55¼ | 38¾ | Amax pf | 3 | 5.7 | | 9 | 52⅞ | 52⅞ | 52⅞ | |
| 24⅞ | 14 | Amcord | 1.40 | 6.7 | 6 | 99 | 20⅞ | 20½ | 20¾ | |
| 25¾ | 16¼ | Amrce | 1.32 | 6.0 | 5 | 27 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 23 | +⅛ |
| 42 | 31 | Amrc pf | 2.50 | 7.1 | | 7 | 37 | 36¾ | 36¾ | —¼ |
| 48¾ | 23¼ | AHess | 1.40 | 3.1 | 8 | 2052 | 47⅞ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | —1½ |
| 107½ | 56 | AHes pr3.50 | | 3.4 | | 23 | 105 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | —⅜ |
| 19⅝ | 10⅝ | AmAir | .40 | 3.6 | 3 | 919 | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ | +⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 10⅝ | AmAir | wi | | | 344 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 5⅛ | +¼ |
| 22⅝ | 18⅝ | AlaP pf | 2.18 | 11. | | 20 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19½ | |
| 20⅝ | 12¾ | ABakr | 1.20b | 8.6 | 6 | 16 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 69¼ | 45½ | ABrnds | 4.50 | 7.8 | 7 | 155 | u60⅝ | 59⅞ | 60¾ | +⅜ |
| 28⅝ | 22¼ | ABrd | pf1.70 | 6.8 | | 3 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28½ | —⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 30⅝ | ABrd | pf2.75 | 8.2 | | 55 | 33⅝ | 33 | 33⅛ | +¼ |
| 32¼ | 28¾ | ABrd | pf2.67 | 8.3 | | 63 | 32¼ | 32⅛ | 32¼ | +¼ |
| 43¼ | 32⅝ | ABdcsl | 1.20 | 3.8 | 9 | 372 | 63¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | —½ |
| 20½ | 13¼ | ABldM | .70 | 5.1 | 6 | 28 | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | +½ |
| 43¼ | 24½ | AmCan | 2.80 | 6.8 | 7 | 254 | 41½ | 39⅞ | 41½ | +1⅜ |
| 22¼ | 19⅝ | ACon | pf1.75 | 8.5 | | 6 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | |
| 5⅛ | 3½ | ACentry | | | | 16 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | —⅛ |
| 32⅞ | 23⅝ | ACyan | 1.60 | 6.2 | 8 | 424 | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | +⅜ |
| 14½ | 8¾ | AmElstr | | | 8 | 28 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 26 | 19⅝ | ADT | 1.00 | 5.0 | 8 | 48 | 22¼ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | —⅜ |
| 24⅛ | 19⅞ | AEIPw | 2.18 | 9.9 | 18 | 604 | 22¼ | 21⅝ | 22⅛ | +⅛ |
| 40⅝ | 27¾ | AmExp | 1.00 | 5.3 | 8 | 382 | 34⅝ | 34⅛ | 34⅝ | —⅜ |
| 17½ | 8¾ | AFamil | .60b | 4.5 | 6 | 413 | 13¼ | 12¾ | 13¼ | +⅜ |
| 23⅛ | 19 | AGIBd | .92 | 0.9 | | 23 | 22⅝ | 22 | 22½ | +½ |
| 20 | 15½ | AGnCv | 1.44 | 7.3 | | 21 | 20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | |
| 35¼ | 22⅛ | AGnna | 1 | 3.0 | 5 | 491 | 33⅝ | 32⅝ | 33⅝ | +1½ |
| 43 | 29 | AGin | pf1.80 | 4.4 | | 18 | 40⅝ | 40 | 40⅝ | +1¼ |
| 16⅝ | 9⅞ | AHerlLf | .48 | 3.4 | 9 | 56 | 14¾ | 14 | 14¼ | +⅜ |
| 22⅛ | 12 | AmHoist | 1 | 5.8 | 5 | 247 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 17⅛ | +⅜ |
| 32½ | 24⅝ | AHome | 1.50 | 5.6 | 12 | 990 | 27 | 26⅝ | 26⅞ | +½ |
| 142⅝ | 110½ | AHome | pf 2 | 1.7 | | 1 | 121 | 121 | 121 | +3 |
| 22¾ | 23⅝ | AmHosp | .80 | 2.7 | 12 | 653 | 30¼ | 29¾ | 30⅛ | +⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 6⅞ | AmInvst | .36a | 2.7 | 18 | 12 | 11½ | 11 | 11 | |
| 35⅝ | 18 | AMI | .80 | 2.7 | 18 | 291 | 30⅛ | 28⅝ | 29¾ | +⅜ |
| 9½ | 4⅝ | AmMotrs | | 7.8 | 8 | x169 | 41⅝ | 40¾ | 41 | +⅜ |
| 47 | 26 | ANaIR | 3.20 | 2.0 | 7 | 142 | u29¾ | 28⅝ | 29¾ | +1½ |
| 26½ | 24⅝ | ASLPI | n.60a | 5.7 | 100 | 24 | 14⅛ | 13¾ | 14 | |
| 16⅝ | 10¼ | ASilp | .80g | 5.9 | 7 | 380 | 50⅝ | 50½ | 50½ | —⅜ |
| 53⅛ | 39 | AStand | 3 | 4.1 | 9 | 81 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | —¼ |
| 9⅞ | 6 | ASterl | .32 | 4.0 | 8 | 83 | 55¾ | 55¼ | 55¼ | +⅜ |
| 54¾ | 29½ | AmStrs | 2.24 | 4.8 | 7 | 3548 | 58¼ | 57⅝ | 57¾ | —¼ |
| 64¾ | 57 | ATT | 5 | 8.7 | 7 | 3548 | 58¼ | 57⅝ | 57¾ | —¼ |
| 67⅝ | 60¼ | ATT pf | 4 | 6.6 | | 16 | 61 | 60½ | 60½ | —½ |
| 49⅝ | 43⅝ | ATT pf | 3.64 | 7.8 | | 2 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | —½ |
| 50¾ | 44⅞ | ATT pf | 3.74 | 7.8 | | 6 | u43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | +⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 18¼ | AWstWk | .88 | 6.4 | 6 | 6 | u17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | +⅜ |
| 17¼ | 14⅝ | AWat | pf1.43 | 8.0 | | x1100 | u17⅝ | 17¼ | 19⅞ | +½ |
| 22⅝ | 15⅛ | Ameron | 1 | 5.8 | 6 | 5 | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 16⅝ | 9½ | AmesD | .40b | 3.5 | 5 | 3 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 23 | 17¼ | AmisTek | 1.08 | 5.0 | 9 | 23 | 35⅝ | 35¼ | 35⅝ | |
| 27⅝ | 22¼ | AmetekPL | 1.28 | 6.3 | 6 | 56 | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ | +⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 15⅝ | AmfacC | 1.28 | 2.1 | 13 | 174 | 36⅝ | 36¼ | 36¼ | +¼ |
| 48 | 29½ | AMPInc | .76 | 1.8 | | 11 | 43 | 42 | 42 | |
| 19¼ | 13¼ | Ampco | .60 | 3.2 | 9 | 131 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 19⅝ | 10⅝ | Ampex | .05e | | 3 | 18 | 511 | 16⅝ | 16½ | +⅜ |
| 5⅞ | 2⅝ | AmrepCp | | 6.9 | 13 | 434 | 21 | 19 | 19⅝ | |
| 23½ | 14¼ | Amstar | 1.35 | | 16 | | 19 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 7⅝ | 6⅝ | Amst pf | .68 | 10. | | 38 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 45 | 29¼ | Amsted | 2 | 4.9 | 7 | 47 | 40¾ | 38¾ | 40¾ | +2¼ |
| 19¼ | 14¾ | Analog | 1 | | 14 | 31 | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| 18⅝ | 16⅞ | AnchrH | s1.20 | 6.9 | 4 | 256 | 17½ | 17 | 17⅛ | —⅛ |
| 26 | 19½ | AndClay | 1.12 | 5.8 | 7 | 46 | 22½ | 23 | 22½ | +⅜ |
| 8¼ | 5⅛ | Angelica | .34 | 5.3 | 7 | 93 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | +⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 8½ | Anixter | .40 | 2.5 | 7 | 124 | u16¼ | 15⅞ | 16¼ | +½ |
| 24⅞ | 18⅝ | Apache | s.40 | 1.8 | 11 | 431 | u26½ | 24 | 26½ | +2⅝ |
| 59 | 74⅛ | ApPw | pf8.12 | 11. | | z20 | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | |
| 75½ | 65 | ApPw | pf7.40 | 11. | | z50 | 69½ | 69½ | 69½ | +2⅞ |
| 22½ | 7¾ | ApldDig | | | | 20 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | —⅜ |
| 49⅝ | 18½ | ApldDig | pf1 | 4.9 | 1 | 18 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | —½ |
| 11⅛ | 5⅛ | ApplMg | | | 18 | 00 | 18 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 26⅝ | 17½ | ArcoloC | 1.12 | 4.4 | 7 | 63 | 25⅝ | 25¼ | 25⅝ | +⅜ |
| 24¼ | 28¾ | Arcolo | pf 2 | 6.3 | | 12 | 32¼ | 21⅝ | 31⅝ | —⅛ |
| 24¼ | 12⅝ | ArchrD | .20b | .9 | 12 | 748 | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22¾ | +⅜ |
| 11⅝ | 6 | ArctEnt | .10e | 1.3 | 13 | 54 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 21⅝ | 17⅛ | ArizPS | 1.88 | 9.3 | 7 | 908 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20¼ | +¼ |
| 114 | 104½ | ArizPpf | 10.70 | 10. | | z250 | 100 | 107½ | 107½ | —½ |
| 18½ | 8⅝ | ArkBst | .60b | 6.3 | 6 | 17 | 9½ | 9⅞ | 9½ | +½ |
| 39⅝ | 28⅝ | ArkLGs | 2.20 | 5.6 | 9 | 211 | u39½ | 38⅝ | 39½ | +¾ |
| 5¼ | 1⅝ | ArlonRty | | | 10 | 355 | u 9¼ | 8⅝ | 9 | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5¼ | Armoda | | 6.1 | 4 | 853 | 22⅝ | 21⅞ | 22⅛ | —⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 17 | Armco | 1.36 | 7.2 | | 334 | 29⅝ | 29¼ | 29¼ | +¼ |
| 30½ | 25⅝ | Arm pf | 2.18 | 9.6 | | z100 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | |
| 55 | 47 | Armr pf | 4.75 | 6.1 | 7 | 121 | 18¼ | 18 | 18⅛ | —⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 14⅝ | ArmCk | 1.16 | 5.8 | 5 | 391 | 24½ | 22 | 24⅛ | +1⅞ |
| 32 | 18⅛ | ArmRu | 1.20 | 5.2 | 6 | 19 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | —¼ |
| 22⅝ | 15⅝ | AroCorp | 1b | 1.1 | 6 | 29 | 18¼ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| 19⅝ | 7⅝ | ArrowE | .20r | 7.1 | 4 | 174 | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 | +¼ |
| 18¼ | 13 | Arvin | 1 | 8.2 | 5 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| 29⅝ | 22¼ | Arvin pf | 2 | 8.2 | 5 | 552 | 19⅛ | 18½ | 18⅝ | +⅜ |
| 20⅝ | 13⅝ | Asarco | .80 | 4.2 | 6 | 552 | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅝ | —⅜ |
| 45½ | 31 | AshOil | s 2 | 5.0 | 6 | 552 | 40½ | 40⅛ | 40⅝ | |
| 22½ | 15⅝ | AsdOG | 1.50 | 7.0 | 7 | 202 | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ | |
| 22⅝ | 15⅛ | Athlone | 1.20 | 5.6 | 5 | 42 | 21⅝ | 21¼ | 21½ | +¼ |
| 23⅝ | 17½ | AtCvEl | 1.74 | 9.2 | 8 | 130 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | +¼ |
| 68⅝ | 48 | AtlRich | 2.80 | 4.1 | 9 | 2000 | u69 | 67½ | 68¼ | +¼ |
| 329¼ | 165 | AtlRc | pf 3 | 1.3 | | 3 | u233 | 233 | 233 | +10⅝ |
| 49⅝ | 41 | AtlRc | pf3.75 | 0.9 | | z200 | 43¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | —¼ |
| 61 | 57½ | AtlRc | pf2.80 | 3.4 | | 9 | u62 | 60⅝ | 62 | +1 |
| 20⅛ | 9½ | AtlasCp | | | 118 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18 | 18 | —⅜ |
| 36⅝ | 27¼ | AutoDta | .64 | 2.0 | 15 | 77 | 33⅝ | 32¼ | 32½ | —⅜ |
| 38 | 18½ | AvcoCp | 1.20 | 5.1 | 3 | 386 | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 23⅛ | +½ |
| 70 | 42 | Avco | pf 3.20 | 6.9 | | 4 | 46⅝ | 46⅝ | 46⅝ | |
| 19½ | 12¾ | Avery | .52 | 5.1 | 8 | 315 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | +⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 13¾ | Avnet | .80 | 4.3 | 6 | 68 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 63 | 45⅝ | Avon | 2.80 | 5.8 | 12 | 792 | 47⅝ | 47½ | 47⅝ | +½ |
| | | — B—B — | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 1½ | BT Mtp | | | 18 | | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 11⅛ | 6⅝ | Bache | .40a | 3.8 | 6 | 663 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | +½ |
| 43⅝ | 27 | Bakrint | .60 | 1.3 | 15 | 663 | u45¾ | 44 | 44 | +1⅝ |
| 31⅝ | 17½ | BaldwU | 1.20 | 3.9 | 8 | 140 | 31⅛ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | —½ |
| 46⅝ | 28⅝ | BldU | pf 2.06 | 4.4 | | 19 | 46⅛ | 46⅝ | 46⅝ | |
| 28⅝ | 20⅝ | BallCp | 1.28 | 5.4 | 6 | 54 | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | |
| 31⅝ | 31⅛ | BallvMl | s.10 | 2.3 | 3 | 2195 | 45⅝ | 44¼ | 45 | +1 |
| 48 | 31⅝ | BallvMl | 2 | 10. | 7 | 218 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24⅛ | |
| 27⅝ | 21½ | BallGE | 2.44 | 4.0 | 6 | 54 | 23 | 22½ | 23 | |
| 25⅝ | 18⅛ | BanCal | .92 | 3.9 | 9 | 98 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15¼ | +⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 11⅛ | BandOl | .60 | 2.4 | 5 | 48 | 25¼ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | |
| 31⅝ | 17⅝ | BangPnt | .60 | 5.9 | 7 | 6 | 34½ | 34 | 34 | +1⅛ |
| 42½ | 25 | BanP pf | 2 | 5.9 | | 4 | 34½ | 34 | 34½ | +1⅛ |
| 38 | 30⅝ | BnkNY | 2.44a | 7.1 | 5 | 68 | 34⅝ | 34⅛ | 34⅝ | +⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 13½ | BkofVa | 1.04 | 7.0 | 5 | 121 | 15 | 14¾ | 14⅞ | +⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 23⅝ | BnkAm | 1.32 | 4.7 | 8 | 1020 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | +⅜ |
| 42⅝ | 32⅝ | BankTr | 2 | 7.4 | 6 | 220 | 42 | 39⅝ | 40½ | —⅞ |
| 29¼ | 25⅝ | BkTr | pf2.50 | 9.1 | | 6 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | +⅜ |
| 18⅝ | 8¼ | Bonner | 12 | 4.2 | 9 | 237 | u38¼ | 37½ | 38 | +1 |
| 37¼ | 21¼ | Barber | 1.60 | 2.7 | 9 | 419 | 12¼ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | —⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 10⅝ | BarrCR | .32 | | 6 | 12 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | +½ |
| 17⅝ | 16⅝ | BarrGP | s | 6.3 | 6 | 17 | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9½ | +½ |
| 17⅝ | 14⅝ | BarryW | s.44 | 2.7 | 18 | x70 | 16⅝ | 15⅝ | 16¼ | |
| 45¼ | 12½ | BatesMl | 52c | | | 210 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 54¼ | 32¼ | Bausch | 1.72 | 4.4 | 7 | 902 | 39 | 37⅝ | 39 | +1½ |
| 49¼ | 33⅝ | BaxtTrv | .50 | 1.2 | 15 | 305 | 42⅝ | 42½ | 42⅝ | +⅛ |
| 6¼ | 2⅝ | BayColP | | | 6 | 41 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | —⅛ |
| 22½ | 18⅝ | BaySIG | 2 | 9.0 | 7 | 25 | 23½ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | —⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 8⅝ | BayksCp | .40 | 4.6 | 6 | 7 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 38 | 35 | Bearing | .80 | 2.4 | 18 | 150 | 35 | 33⅝ | 33¾ | +⅜ |
| 28¼ | 20½ | BeatFd | 1.28 | 5.6 | 8 | 828 | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21½ | +½ |
| 58½ | 43⅝ | BeatF | pf3.38 | 7.5 | | 199 | 45⅝ | 44⅛ | 45¼ | +1¼ |
| 20 | 20 | Beckm | .28 | 1.1 | 16 | 160 | u26⅝ | 25¼ | 26 | |
| 39⅝ | 30⅝ | Bectn | .84 | 2.4 | 12 | 70 | 35⅛ | 35 | 35¼ | —⅛ |
| 31½ | 20 | Beech | .92 | 3.3 | 8 | 335 | 28¼ | 27½ | 28 | +⅜ |
| 9⅝ | 7⅝ | Beker | | | 13 | 57 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 44⅝ | 24⅝ | BelcoP | s.80 | 1.9 | 18 | 248 | 42⅝ | 41½ | 41½ | —1½ |
| 23 | 19¼ | Belden | 1.68 | 6.1 | 5 | 23 | 26⅝ | 26¼ | 26¼ | |
| 8⅝ | 4¼ | BeldnH | .36b | 5.1 | 6 | 34 | 7 | 6¾ | 7 | +⅛ |
| 9½ | 5½ | BellInd | .20a | 5.7 | 9 | 63 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| 19⅝ | 18¼ | BellCd | g s1.52 | 2.5 | 5 | 76 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | +⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 19½ | Bemis | 1.60 | 5.7 | 6 | 21 | 24⅝ | 24¼ | 24⅝ | —⅛ |
| 45⅝ | 33½ | Bendix | 2.56 | 4.4 | 6 | 340 | 40⅛ | 39⅝ | 40 | +¼ |
| 85⅝ | 68½ | Bendix | pf 3 | 3.7 | | 2 | 81 | 81 | 81 | +4 |
| 29⅝ | 20½ | BenfCp | 2 | 7.1 | 6 | 1032 | u29⅛ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | —⅜ |
| 51 | 40⅝ | Benef | pf4.30 | 9.6 | | 1 | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | |
| 27½ | 23½ | Benef | pf2.50 | 10. | | z100 | 25 | 24 | 25 | +¼ |
| 9⅝ | 4 | BerkeyP | | | 9 | 161 | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3¼ | —⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 2⅝ | BergnB | | | 8 | 152 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅝ | |
| 9⅝ | 4 | BerkeyP | | .7 | 7 | 58 | 23 | 22⅝ | 23 | |
| 24¼ | 20½ | BestPd | .16 | 6.8 | 3 | 453 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21¼ | +¼ |
| 27⅝ | 19⅝ | BethSt | 1.40 | | 6 | 40 | 39 | 40½ | 39⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 40⅝ | 29⅝ | BlgTbr | .80 | 2.0 | 14 | 195 | 40½ | 39 | 19⅝ | +1¼ |
| 21 | 14½ | Binney | .80 | 4.1 | 18 | 83 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 36¼ | 17⅝ | BlsFSL | 1.28 | 3.5 | 7 | 238 | 35⅝ | 34⅝ | 35⅝ | +½ |
| 23⅝ | 15½ | BlackBr | .68 | 3.0 | 12 | 822 | 23⅝ | 22½ | 22⅝ | —½ |
| 28⅝ | 19⅝ | BlairJn | s 1 | 4.7 | 7 | 115 | u21⅝ | 21 | 21⅝ | +⅛ |
| 19¼ | 13¼ | BlissL | 1.18 | 6.4 | 7 | 13 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | —⅛ |
| 26 | 19⅝ | BlckHR | 1.60 | 6.5 | 8 | 64 | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24⅝ | +⅜ |
| 27⅝ | 18¼ | BlueB | 1.60 | 6.0 | 6 | 209 | 26½ | 26 | 26½ | +⅜ |
| 18 | 5⅛ | Bluebird | .20 | 3.1 | 5 | 31 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | —⅜ |
| 7⅝ | 4¼ | BobbleBr | | | 5 | 52 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | |
| 45⅝ | 37½ | Boeing | s 1 | 2.3 | 7 | 1216 | 43¼ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | +⅜ |
| 35⅝ | 23⅝ | BoiseC | 1.50 | 4.2 | 7 | 258 | u36⅛ | 35⅝ | 36 | +⅜ |
| 20⅝ | 24⅝ | Borden | 1.32 | 7.2 | 6 | 439 | 25⅝ | 25 | 25⅛ | |
| 37⅝ | 26 | BorgW | 2 | 6.0 | 5 | 229 | 33½ | 32⅝ | 33⅛ | —⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | Bormns | .15e | 2.7 | 4 | 23 | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | —⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 20⅝ | BosEd | 2.44 | 11. | 7 | 73 | 22⅝ | 21⅝ | 22½ | +½ |
| 92 | 70 | BosE | pf8.88 | 11. | | z60 | 82 | 82 | 82 | |
| 12 | 18 | BosE | pr1.17 | 11. | | 26 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 15 | 12⅝ | BosE | pr1.46 | 11. | | 14 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 18⅝ | 9⅝ | Bronlf | .44 | 3.7 | 5 | 342 | 12½ | 12 | 12 | —⅛ |
| 46⅝ | 20⅝ | BrownC | .80 | 2.1 | 12 | 256 | 40⅝ | 37⅝ | 38¼ | —1⅜ |
| 31⅛ | 24½ | BrlgSt | 1.20a | 4.7 | 8 | 239 | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 40 | 30⅝ | BristM | 1.44 | 4.5 | 18 | 708 | 32⅛ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | +⅛ |
| 45½ | 35½ | BrlstM | pf 2 | 5.3 | | 30 | 38 | 37½ | 37¼ | +½ |
| 28⅝ | 15⅝ | BrlPel | .36e | 1.2 | 8 | x1333 | 28⅝ | 28 | 28¼ | +⅜ |
| 23⅝ | 14⅝ | BwnShp | .80b | 6.8 | 8 | 30 | 16⅝ | 15⅝ | 16 | —⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 7¼ | Brown | .36 | 2.1 | 4 | 25 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | +⅛ |
| 30 | 22½ | BwnGp | 1.80 | 7.7 | 5 | 49 | 23½ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | —⅛ |
| 16 | 11 | BwnFer | .60 | 4.5 | 9 | 297 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | —½ |
| 18⅛ | 12¼ | Brnswk | .80 | 5.9 | 5 | 298 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | —½ |
| 34¼ | 27⅝ | Brnsk | pf2.40 | 8.5 | | 5 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | 28⅝ | |
| 37⅝ | 28 | BrushW | 1.80 | 5.1 | 7 | 31 | 35⅝ | 35⅛ | 35⅝ | +½ |
| 23½ | 15¼ | BucyEr | .88 | 3.6 | 9 | 2231 | u24¾ | 23⅝ | 24⅛ | +1½ |
| 34⅝ | 22 | BulFe | 1.80 | 5.2 | 7 | 5 | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ | +⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 18 | Bundy | 1 | 7.0 | 6 | 29 | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14⅝ | —⅛ |
| 21 | 17⅛ | BunkrH | 1.90 | 5.8 | | 26 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 29⅝ | 9⅛ | BunkR | .84 | 3.5 | 7 | 26 | 24 | 23⅝ | 24 | |
| 29⅝ | 18 | BnkR | pf1.80 | 6.1 | | 8 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | |
| 22⅝ | 16½ | BurlInd | 1.40 | 8.4 | 6 | 245 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| 60½ | 35 | BurlNo | 1.80 | 2.0 | 6 | 1315 | u60⅝ | 59 | 59½ | —⅜ |
| 7¼ | 4⅝ | BrlNp | pf .55 | 7.6 | | 5 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 56 | 34 | BrlNo | pf2.85 | 5.2 | | 52 | 56 | 54½ | 54½ | —1¼ |
| 26⅝ | 17⅝ | Burndy | 1 | 4.3 | 9 | 15 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | —⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 2⅛ | BrnsRL | .20 | 2.8 | | 343 | u 7⅝ | 6⅞ | 7¼ | +¼ |
| 88 | 64⅝ | Burrsn | 2 | 2.8 | 11 | 448 | 70½ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | +¼ |
| 31 | 14 | Butterin | s.80 | 3.8 | 8 | 79 | u21¼ | 20¾ | 20⅝ | —½ |
| 15½ | 6½ | Buffles | | | 75 | 185 | 13⅛ | 12½ | 12¾ | +⅛ |
| | | — C—C—C — | | | | | | | | |
| 64¾ | 44½ | CBS | 2.60 | 5.0 | 8 | 362 | 52½ | 53 | 53¼ | +⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 4¾ | CCI | | | 4 | 177 | 8½ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | —½ |
| 29 | 18 | CI Rty | .20e | .7 | | 29 | 27½ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | +⅛ |
| 55½ | 29 | CIT | 2.60 | 4.9 | 11 | 5225 | 54⅝ | 53 | 53¼ | —1¾ |
| 15⅛ | 8⅝ | CLC | .24 | 2.5 | 11 | 11 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | —⅜ |
| 14⅝ | 7⅝ | CNA Fn | | | 3 | 632 | 12 | 11⅝ | 12 | +½ |
| 18¾ | 13¼ | CNA pf | 1.18 | 6.6 | | 18 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | +⅛ |
| 12½ | 9⅝ | CNAI | 1.08a | 9.6 | | 9 | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| 55½ | 47¼ | CPC | 3 | 5.4 | 9 | 689 | u56 | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | |
| 17⅝ | 14⅛ | CP Nat | 1.64 | 11. | 14 | 28 | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15½ | +½ |
| 21⅝ | 14¼ | CTS | .80 | 4.1 | 8 | 57 | 20 | 19⅝ | 19¾ | +¾ |
| 39⅝ | 24⅝ | CabotC | 1

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# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div. | In $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Lionl pf | 7 | 9.2 | | | 240 | 75 | 75 | 75 | |
| | | LillyEli | 1.80 | 3.2 | 14 | 822 | | 56¾ | 55 | 56⅛ | +1 |
| | | LincNt | 2.80 | 6.6 | 6 | 89 | | 42¼ | 41⅞ | 42⅛ | +⅛ |
| | | LincPl | 1.90 | 10. | 4 | | | 17⅛ | 17¼ | 17½ | +⅛ |
| | | Lionel | .16 | 2.7 | 7 | 73 | | 6 | 5¾ | 5⅞ | —⅛ |
| | | Litton | 1 | 5.0 | | 1290 | | 33¾ | 32⅞ | 33 | —⅛ |
| | | Litton pf | 3 | 4.5 | | 4 | | 66 | 65 | 66 | +2 |
| | | Litton pf | 2 | 9.9 | | 2 | | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | —⅛ |
| | | Lockhd | | | 5 | 570 | | 22¾ | 22 | 22⅛ | +⅜ |
| | | Loctite | .44 | 1.7 | 12 | 31 | | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | —⅛ |
| | | Loews | 1.20 | 2.4 | 4 | 249 | | 50¼ | 49¾ | 49¾ | +⅜ |
| | | LomFn | .50 | 5.5 | 9 | 52 | | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14½ | +⅛ |
| | | LomMd | 1.92 | 10. | 10 | 139 | | 19⅛ | 18⅞ | 19 | —⅛ |
| | | LoStar | 1.40 | 4.7 | 6 | 105 | | 24⅞ | 24¾ | 24¾ | —⅛ |
| | | LILCo | 1.78 | 11. | 7 | 966 | | 17 | 16 | 16⅞ | +⅜ |
| | | LIL pfP | 2.43 | 10. | | 2 | | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | —¼ |
| | | LIL pfQ | 2.47 | 9.7 | | 1 | | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| | | LongDr | .76 | 2.7 | 12 | 26 | | 28 | 27¾ | 27¾ | |
| | | LorilCp | 1 | 2.9 | 10 | 29 | | 34¼ | 33⅞ | 34⅛ | +⅛ |
| | | LoLand | 1.28 | 3.4 | 13 | 1087 | | 38⅛ | 37 | 37⅛ | —⅜ |
| | | LaPac | .80b | 2.9 | 7 | 289 | | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | +⅛ |
| | | LouvGs | 2 | 9.4 | 18 | 124 | | 21¼ | 21 | 21¼ | +⅛ |
| | | Lowenst | .60 | 8.8 | 4 | 7 | | 12⅛ | 12 | 12 | |
| | | Lubrzl | 1.60 | 3.3 | 12 | 296 | | 48¼ | 47¼ | 48 | +1 |
| | | LuckyS | 1 | 6.3 | 9 | 146 | | 16 | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | |
| | | Ludlow | .60 | 4.8 | 16 | 470 | | 15⅞ | 14⅞ | 15 | —¼ |
| | | Lukens | .96 | 6.5 | 6 | 222 | | 14¾ | 14⅛ | 14¾ | +½ |
| | | LynCSys | .40 | 2.5 | 13 | 04 | | 16 | 15½ | 16 | +⅜ |
| | | — M—M—M — | | | | | | | | | |
| | | MACOM s | .24 | 1.0 | 18 | 117 | | 23 | 22 | 22 | +1⅛ |
| | | MCA | 1.28 | 2.5 | 9 | 378 | | 48⅞ | 48 | 48⅛ | +1½ |
| | | MEI | .40 | 3.0 | 8 | 42 | | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13½ | +⅛ |
| | | MGIC | 1 | 2.7 | 9 | 629 | | 25⅞ | 24⅞ | 25¼ | —⅛ |
| | | MacAF | 1 | 6.0 | 7 | 6 | | 14⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | +⅛ |
| | | MacDn | .40 | 4.3 | 5 | 17 | | 9¼ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| | | Macke | .48 | 5.4 | 8 | 61 | | 9 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | —½ |
| | | Macmill | .72 | 4.3 | 18 | 339 | | 17 | 16½ | 16⅝ | +½ |
| | | Macmi pfD | | 4.3 | | 1 | | 25 | 25 | 25 | +⅛ |
| | | Macy | 1.85 | 5.0 | 6 | 58 | | 37¼ | 36⅞ | 37¼ | +¼ |
| | | MdsFd | 1.29e | 8.9 | | 115 | | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| | | MagIcCl | .50 | 6.2 | 6 | 112 | | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | +⅛ |
| | | MalonM | .96 | 3.3 | 18 | 122 | | 29¼ | 28⅞ | 29 | +⅛ |
| | | ManhIn | .30b | 4.1 | 3 | 163 | | 7½ | 7¼ | 7¼ | +⅛ |
| | | ManhLf | .20 | 3.7 | 11 | 50 | | 8¼ | 8 | 8⅛ | |
| | | MfrHan | 2.28 | 6.2 | 6 | 353 | | 36⅞ | 36¼ | 36½ | +⅛ |
| | | MAPCO | 1.40 | 3.8 | 12 | 758 | | 36⅞ | 35½ | 36⅞ | +1⅛ |
| | | MaratOl | s1.40 | 2.4 | 9 | x583 | | 34⅞ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | —⅛ |
| | | MaratO | s1.40 | 3.5 | 11 | 1179 | | 39⅞ | 38 | 39⅞ | +2 |
| | | Marami | 1 | 2.4 | 11 | 26 | | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | +⅛ |
| | | MarMid | .50 | 4.8 | 8 | 361 | | 18 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | +⅛ |
| | | MarionL | .64 | 4.7 | 11 | 90 | | 14 | 13¾ | 13¾ | |
| | | MarkCh | .36 | 2.6 | 18 | 45 | | 14 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | +½ |
| | | Mark pfD | .20 | 7.5 | | 47 | | 15⅞ | 15 | 15⅞ | +⅜ |
| | | Marley | 1 | 4.4 | 7 | 198 | | 23¼ | 22⅞ | 23¼ | |
| | | Marriot | .16 | 1.0 | 11 | 1398 | | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ | +½ |
| | | MrshM | 3.20 | 5.2 | 12 | 305 | | 61⅞ | 61 | 61½ | +¼ |
| | | MrshF | 1.24 | 6.8 | 8 | 282 | | 18⅞ | 17⅞ | 18⅛ | —¼ |
| | | MartM | 2 | 5.7 | 6 | 155 | | 35⅛ | 34½ | 35⅛ | +¼ |
| | | MaryK | .48 | 2.8 | 12 | 69 | | 17⅛ | 16⅞ | 17⅛ | +½ |
| | | Md Cup | .56 | 2.6 | 8 | 25 | | 21⅞ | 21½ | 21⅞ | |
| | | Masco | .40 | 2.5 | 18 | 28 | | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | —⅜ |
| | | MassmH | 1.20 | 4.8 | 8 | 264 | | 25 | 24¾ | 24⅞ | |
| | | MasM | 1.36e | 10. | 10 | 26 | | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | +⅛ |
| | | MassvF | 9 | | | 688 | | u13 | 12⅞ | 13 | +⅜ |
| | | MasCp | 1.68 | 16. | | 27 | | 16⅞ | 16⅛ | 16⅞ | |
| | | MasInc | 1.08 | 9.8 | | 55 | | 11 | 10⅞ | 11 | +⅛ |
| | | MatsuE | .2 | 6.6 | 8 | 3 | | 31 | d30⅞ | 30½ | —3¼ |

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div. | In $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13⅛ | 6½ | Mattel | .30e | 3.6 | 7 | 188 | | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | —⅛ |
| 1⅛ | 3½ | Mattel | wi | | | 230 | | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5½ | +½ |
| 25⅞ | 25 | Mattel | pf wi | | | 409 | | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | |
| 27⅞ | 22⅞ | MayDS | 1.40 | 5.4 | 6 | 178 | | 26 | 25⅞ | 26 | +⅛ |
| 25¼ | 18½ | MayerO | 1 | 4.2 | 9 | 4 | | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | —½ |
| 8⅝ | 3½ | MaysJW | | | 4 | 7 | | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 27⅞ | 22⅛ | Maytg | 1.80 | 6.9 | 9 | 21 | | 26⅛ | 26 | 26⅛ | +¼ |
| 29⅛ | 15⅞ | McDermt | 1.20 | 6.4 | 10 | 744 | | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | |
| 35 | 22⅛ | McDr | pfD.80 | 8.8 | | 33 | | 25 | 24⅞ | 25 | |
| 33⅛ | 25 | McDr | pfE.60 | 9.8 | | 51 | | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ | —⅛ |
| 60⅛ | 39¼ | McDnld | .55 | 1.2 | 12 | 505 | | 48⅛ | 47⅞ | 48¼ | +⅜ |
| 40½ | 20 | McDnnO | .75 | 2.9 | 6 | 899 | | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | +⅜ |
| 30⅛ | 22½ | McGEd | 1.80 | 6.8 | 6 | 65 | | 26½ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | |
| 34 | 20⅛ | McGrH | 1.28 | 5.3 | 9 | 612 | | 24½ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | —½ |
| 45⅞ | 19⅛ | McIntyr | g | | | z700 | | 42¼ | 41¼ | 42 | —⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 12 | McLean | .64 | 4.9 | 5 | 39 | | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 13⅛ | +⅛ |
| 13⅞ | 8⅛ | McLout | | | 2 | 57 | | 10⅛ | 10½ | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| 29¼ | 9⅛ | McMorD | .18 | .31 | 32 | 345 | | 29⅛ | 28⅞ | 29 | +⅜ |
| 15⅛ | 10 | McNeil | .80 | 5.0 | 7 | 313 | u | 16¼ | 15⅞ | 16½ | +1 |
| 33⅞ | 20⅛ | Mead | 1.60 | 4.1 | 5 | 678 | | 26½ | 26 | 26⅛ | —⅛ |
| 87⅞ | 51⅛ | Meo | pfB2.50 | 4.2 | | 2 | | 66 | 66 | 66 | —5 |
| 48½ | 26⅛ | Measrx | .50 | 1.3 | 14 | 659 | | 42⅞ | 39⅞ | 40 | -3 |
| 46⅛ | 24⅞ | Medtrn | .60 | 1.3 | 15 | 242 | | u47⅛ | 45⅞ | 46½ | |
| 33⅞ | 24⅞ | MelvIlle | 1.40 | 8.1 | 8 | 1260 | | 27⅞ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | +⅛ |
| 68⅞ | 25½ | Memrex | | | 4 | 145 | | 31⅞ | 30 | 30 | —1⅛ |
| 38⅞ | 31½ | MerCSh | 10 | 2.8 | 5 | 4 | | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | +⅜ |
| 24¼ | 22⅛ | MerTex | s1.20 | 5.1 | 7 | 41 | | 26 | 23½ | 23⅞ | —½ |
| 71⅞ | 53⅞ | Merck | 1.90 | 2.8 | 16 | 870 | | 69¼ | 68¼ | 68⅞ | +⅞ |
| 40¼ | 26¼ | Merdith | 1.20 | 4.3 | 6 | 4 | | 28⅛ | 28 | 28⅛ | +⅛ |
| 24⅞ | 14⅛ | Merrt,v | .88 | 4.7 | 7 | 743 | | 19⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | —⅛ |
| 66 | 26⅛ | MesaPet | .48 | | 7 | 24 | 1674 | u66⅞ | 65½ | 65¾ | +¼ |
| 18¼ | 14⅞ | Mesbi | 1.44e | 8.1 | 12 | 36 | | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | |
| 24⅞ | 17½ | Mesbr | .60e | 3.3 | 36 | 7 | | 18⅞ | 10¼ | 18⅞ | +⅛ |
| 27⅞ | 20 | MGM s | .60 | 3.0 | 10 | 596 | | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | |
| 71 | 44½ | Metrm | 2.80 | 4.7 | 8 | 22 | | 59 | 58½ | 59 | —⅜ |
| 43 | 29⅞ | MiE | pfC2.90 | 13. | | x140 | | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 89¼ | 59 | MiE | pfL8.32 | 12. | | z250 | | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | +⅜ |
| 97 | 59 | MiE | pf 8.32 | 12. | | z250 | | 70 | 68½ | 70 | +1⅛ |
| 25 | 21½ | MhCn | pfZ.05 | 8.7 | | 1 | | 22½ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 16 | 12⅞ | MchGs | 1.36b | 8.7 | 10 | 7 | | 15 | 14⅞ | 18 | +¼ |
| 26 | 23⅞ | MidWl | pf2.12 | 8.4 | | 525 | | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | |
| 20⅞ | 16⅛ | MdCTel | 1.60 | 8.0 | 7 | 76 | | 20 | 19⅞ | 20 | |
| 26⅛ | 21⅞ | MdCT | pf2.04 | 8.4 | | 2 | | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | +½ |
| 17⅞ | 13⅞ | MidSOI | 1.52 | 10. | 6 | 608 | | 14⅞ | 14¼ | 14⅞ | |
| 33⅞ | 19⅞ | MidlanR | | | | 25 | | 2 | 3 | 3 | |
| 23⅞ | 14 | MidRes | 1.20 | 5.2 | 0 | 249 | | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | |
| 30½ | 19⅛ | MillerW | .96 | 4.5 | 7 | 78 | | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | +½ |
| 29½ | 16⅛ | MlNBrd | .80 | 2.7 | 9 | 248 | u | 30¼ | 29½ | 29¾ | +½ |
| 22⅛ | 11½ | MilRay | .36 | 1.4 | 14 | 17 | | 22⅛ | 21 | 21 | —1 |
| 23½ | 19 | MinnGs | 1.84 | 8.2 | 5 | 4 | | 22⅞ | 21⅞ | 22⅞ | +⅜ |
| 66 | 53⅛ | MMM | 2.40 | 4.3 | 11 | 474 | | 56½ | 55¾ | 56⅛ | +⅜ |
| 21⅛ | 18½ | MinPL | 1.94 | 9.2 | 5 | 127 | | 21⅛ | 20⅞ | 21½ | +⅜ |
| 14 | 9⅞ | MirroCp | .96 | 7.2 | 11 | 20 | | 13⅞ | 13 | 13½ | +⅛ |
| 28⅞ | 20⅛ | MisnIns | .80 | 2.2 | 7 | 10 | | 36¼ | 36¼ | 36¼ | +¼ |
| 59½ | 45 | MPacC | 3 | 5.5 | 6 | 166 | | 54⅛ | 53 | 54⅛ | +1 |
| 13⅛ | 10⅛ | MoPSv | 1b | 7.8 | 8 | 29 | | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | +⅛ |
| 25⅛ | 21 | MoPS | pfZ.44 | 10. | | 3 | | 23½ | 22¼ | 23½ | +½ |
| 40⅛ | 36¼ | Mobil | s | | 7 | 1461 | u | 41⅛ | 40¼ | 41⅛ | +1½ |
| 4⅞ | 1⅞ | MobileH | | | 11 | 33 | | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 19⅞ | 13⅞ | MdMer | .20 | 1.5 | 6 | 79 | | 13⅞ | 13⅛ | 13½ | +⅜ |
| 14⅞ | 10⅛ | Mohasco | .90 | 8.0 | 8 | 35 | | 11⅞ | 11 | 11¼ | +¼ |
| 14½ | 6⅛ | MohkDfo | | | 12 | 1375 | | 11⅞ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | +⅛ |
| 23⅞ | 13⅛ | MohkR | 1.20 | 8.9 | 8 | 12 | | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 17⅞ | 14½ | Monrch | a .92 | 5.3 | 8 | 6 | | 17⅛ | 17¼ | 17⅛ | —⅛ |
| 40⅛ | 27¼ | Monsan | .52 | 1.5 | 7 | 34 | | 36⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | —⅜ |
| 69⅛ | 45 | Monsan | 2.40 | 4.7 | 6 | 476 | | 50⅞ | 50⅛ | 50½ | +¼ |
| 18⅛ | 16 | MntDU | 1.50 | 8.2 | 8 | 54 | | 18⅞ | 17⅞ | 18⅛ | +½ |
| 23⅞ | 19½ | MnPw | 2.04 | 8.5 | 9 | 61 | | u24 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | |
| 21½ | 18⅛ | MonSt | 1.80a | 9.1 | | 32 | | 20 | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | +⅛ |
| 10½ | 7½ | MONY | .92e | 11. | 10 | 93 | | 8⅞ | 8¼ | 8½ | +⅛ |

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div. | In $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39 | 31⅛ | NiaMpf | 3.60 | 11. | | | 200 | 34⅞ | 33½ | 33½ | —3 |
| 42½ | 35 | NiaMpf | 3.90 | 10. | | | 200 | 37¼ | 36½ | 37¼ | +1 |
| 83 | 71¾ | NiaMpf | 7.72 | 10. | | | 230 | 74 | 74 | 74 | |
| 12¼ | 9½ | NiagSh | 1.01e | 8.9 | | 43 | 114 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 33⅞ | 26⅛ | NICOR | 2.52 | 7.6 | 8 | 335 | | 33⅛ | 32⅞ | 33 | +½ |
| 27⅞ | 20⅛ | NorThn | 1.84 | 6.5 | 8 | 523 | u | 28¼ | 27½ | 28⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 26⅞ | 18½ | Norlin | 1.50 | 7.9 | 4 | 29 | | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | +¼ |
| 20 | 20⅛ | Norris | 1.40 | 5.0 | 7 | 166 | u | 28¼ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | —¼ |
| 37⅞ | 14⅞ | NACool | .56 | 1.5 | 9 | 141 | | 36⅛ | 34⅞ | 36⅛ | +2⅛ |
| 5⅛ | 2⅛ | NoAMtg | | | | 57 | | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | —⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 24¼ | NoAPhi | 1.70 | 6.2 | 5 | 40 | | 27⅞ | 27 | 27⅛ | +⅜ |
| 10¼ | 8⅛ | NoestUt | 1.02 | 10. | 6 | 1139 | | 9¾ | 9⅞ | 9¾ | +½ |
| 21⅞ | 11 | NCoIBL | .70 | 3.3 | 6 | 67 | | 21⅛ | 20⅞ | 21 | +⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 14⅞ | NIndPS | 1.50 | 9.2 | 9 | 887 | | 16¼ | 16 | 16⅛ | +⅜ |
| 47¼ | 27¼ | NorNGs | 2.60 | 5.4 | 8 | 122 | u | 48⅛ | 48 | 48⅛ | +⅜ |
| 27⅞ | 21⅞ | NoStPw | 2.28 | 9.3 | 7 | 184 | | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | +¼ |
| 43 | 36¼ | NSPw | pf3.40 | 9.7 | | z50 | | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | |
| 49¼ | 42 | NSPw | pf4.11 | 9.0 | | 2630 | | 45⅞ | 44⅞ | 45⅞ | +2⅛ |
| 51 | 43 | NSPw | pf4.16 | 9.8 | | z820 | | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ | +⅜ |
| 84¾ | 71¼ | NSPw | pf 7 | 9.0 | | z700 | | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ | —¼ |
| 42⅞ | 27¼ | NorTSi | 0.80 | | | 476 | | 38 | 37¼ | 37⅞ | —⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 4⅛ | Nthpate | g | | | 19 | | 7¼ | 7 | 7 | —¼ |
| 49⅞ | 27⅞ | NorTrp | 1.80 | 5.6 | 5 | 114 | | 32⅞ | 32 | 32 | —½ |
| 37⅛ | 22⅞ | NwstAirl | .80 | 2.8 | 10 | 207 | | 28⅞ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | +⅛ |
| 28¾ | 23 | NwBcp | 1.32 | 5.0 | 7 | 251 | | 26⅞ | 25¾ | 26⅛ | +⅜ |
| 21⅞ | 17 | NwEnr | s | | 7 | 285 | | 21 | 20½ | 20⅞ | +1 |
| 34⅞ | 23 | NwInd | 2.05 | 5.9 | 7 | 370 | u | 34¼ | 34½ | 34½ | +⅛ |
| 26⅛ | 24 | NwTr | pf2.36 | 9.4 | | 1 | | 25 | 25 | 25 | —⅛ |
| 12⅞ | 9⅞ | NwMLI | 1a | 9.4 | 18 | 65 | | 10⅛ | 10½ | 10⅛ | |
| 38¼ | 27¼ | NwSrW | 1.80 | 6.2 | 5 | 3 | | 29¼ | 28¾ | 29¼ | +⅛ |
| 32¾ | 22 | Norton | 1.40 | 4.6 | 7 | 191 | | 31 | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | +⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 14½ | NorSim | .92b | 6.0 | 6 | 1471 | | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ | +⅛ |
| 45½ | 33⅛ | NorIS | pf1.85 | 4.7 | | 4 | | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¼ | +½ |
| 33⅛ | 29 | Nucor | s .36 | 1.2 | 7 | 38 | | 31½ | 31 | 31⅛ | —⅛ |
| — O—O—O — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48½ | 16⅛ | OKC | 1.20 | 2.4 | 16 | 730 | u | 49¾ | 47¼ | 49 | +⅜ |
| 32⅞ | 14⅛ | Oakind | .40 | 1.3 | 22 | 277 | u | 33 | 32½ | 32¾ | +¼ |
| 94 | 51½ | Oak | pf 1.75 | 1.7 | | 1 | u | 104 | 104 | 104 | +11 |
| 19⅞ | 15⅛ | OakIlnP | 1.20 | 6.9 | 10 | 13 | u | 20 | 19½ | 20 | +½ |
| 24½ | 14⅞ | OccPet | 1.25 | 5.0 | 68 | 4951 | u | 25⅞ | 24½ | 25¼ | +1 |
| 18¼ | 4⅛ | OccPet | wi | | | 1031 | u | 16⅞ | 15 | 16½ | +½ |
| 39 | 26¾ | OccIP | pf2.16 | 5.3 | | 9 | u | 40¾ | 38¾ | 40⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 79 | 48½ | OccIP | pf3.60 | 4.4 | | 16 | u | 81 | 79½ | 81 | +3⅞ |
| 77 | 48¼ | OccIP | pf 4 | 5.1 | | 20 | u | 79¼ | 77⅛ | 79 | +3½ |
| 25¾ | 22 | OccIP | pf2.50 | 11. | | 31 | | 22½ | 22⅛ | 23½ | +⅜ |
| 23¼ | 18½ | OccIP | pf2.12 | 11. | | 8 | | 23⅛ | 23 | 20 | —¼ |
| 24⅞ | 19⅛ | OccIP | pf2.30 | 11. | | 13 | | 21⅞ | 21¾ | 21½ | +⅛ |
| 35¼ | 26¾ | Ogden | 2 | 6.0 | 5 | 43 | | 33⅞ | 32⅞ | 33⅛ | +½ |
| 53 | 41⅛ | Ogdn | pf1.87 | 3.7 | | 1 | | 50 | 50 | 50 | +2 |
| 19 | 14⅛ | OhioEd | 1.76 | 11.1 | 3 | 313 | | 16 | 15¾ | 15⅞ | |
| 48¼ | 40 | OhEd | pf4.40 | 11. | | z100 | | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | +1 |
| 49⅞ | 40¼ | OhEd | pf4.44 | 11. | | z160 | | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ | —¼ |
| 97½ | 75 | OhEd | pf8.64 | 11. | | z50 | | 82 | 81 | 82 | +2 |
| 111 | 101 | OhE | pfD10.76 | 10. | | z340 | | 103 | 103 | 103 | —½ |
| 81 | 71 | OhP | pfC7.60 | 10. | | z120 | | 74½ | 73½ | 73½ | +½ |
| 25⅞ | 20½ | OhP | pfG2.27 | 10. | | 2 | | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | —⅛ |
| 122½ | 109½ | OhP | pfA 14 | 12. | | z70 | | 113½ | 113½ | 112½ | +¼ |
| 133 | 118⅛ | OhP | pfF 14 | 12. | | z100 | | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | +¼ |
| 87¼ | 70¾ | OhP | pfD7.76 | 18. | | z3100 | | 76⅞ | 76¼ | 76¾ | +2¼ |
| 18⅞ | 15⅞ | OklaGE | 1.60 | 9.5 | 9 | 249 | | 17 | 16¾ | 16⅞ | |
| 24¼ | 18¾ | OklaNG | 1.80 | 8.4 | 7 | 25 | | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | +⅛ |
| 25⅞ | 13¾ | Olin | 1 | 4.4 | 7 | 459 | | 23⅞ | 22¾ | 22¾ | —⅜ |
| 36½ | 23 | Omark | 1.12 | 3.9 | 5 | 80 | | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | +½ |
| 24 | 15½ | Oneida | .92 | 3.9 | 6 | 27 | | 23½ | 23¼ | 23½ | +½ |
| 13¼ | 9½ | Opelika | .84 | 6.7 | 6 | 10 | | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12½ | —½ |
| 16⅞ | 13⅛ | OronRk | 1.56 | 10. | 7 | 29 | | 15 | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | +¼ |
| 9⅞ | 4⅛ | Orange | .20 | 3.0 | 4 | 26 | | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | |
| 13⅛ | 7⅛ | OrlonC | .20 | 2.4 | 8 | 153 | | 12¼ | 13¼ | 12½ | —⅛ |
| 23½ | 15⅛ | OutMar | 1.40 | 9.0 | 5 | 44 | | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | 15⅞ | +¼ |
| 33⅞ | 18¾ | OutletCo | 1 | 5.0 | 6 | x70 | | 20½ | 20 | 20 | |
| 18⅛ | 13 | OvernDr | .84 | 5.2 | 6 | 309 | | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | —⅛ |
| 25⅛ | 16 | OvrnTr | 1.24 | 6.5 | 4 | 9 | | 19⅞ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | |
| 31½ | 28¼ | OverSh | .50b | 1.6 | 6 | 50 | | 30⅞ | 30¼ | 30⅞ | —½ |
| 35⅛ | 34⅛ | OwenC | 1.20 | 4.4 | 6 | 1926 | | 27 | 25¾ | 27 | +1¼ |
| 24⅞ | 17⅛ | OwenIll | 1.26 | 6.4 | 5 | 222 | | 19⅞ | 19¼ | 19⅞ | +⅛ |

| 13 Month High | 13 Month Low | Stock | Div. | In $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 78¼ | 75 | OwnIl | pf 4 | 5.3 | | 1 | | 75 | 75 | 75 | |
| 76 | 60 | OwnIl | pf4.75 | 7.7 | | 4 | | 61⅛ | 61½ | 61⅛ | |
| 12½ | 8 | Oxfrdin | .50 | 6.7 | 5 | 9 | | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| — P—Q — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19¼ | 15⅛ | PHH Go | .64 | 3.6 | 9 | 193 | | 18 | 17¾ | 17⅞ | —⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 8 | PNBM | .96e | 9.1 | 8 | 28 | | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | —½ |
| 31½ | 23½ | PPG | 1.84 | 6.2 | 7 | 545 | | 29⅞ | 29 | 29⅞ | +⅜ |
| 31⅞ | 12⅛ | PSA | | | 6 | 74 | | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| 13⅛ | 11¼ | PacAS | 1.24 | 9.8 | | 32 | | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | |
| 25⅛ | 21⅛ | PacGE | 2.32 | 9.9 | 7 | 478 | | 23⅛ | 23¼ | 23⅛ | +¼ |
| 23½ | 18⅞ | PacLis | 3 | 8.7 | 7 | 97 | | 22 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | —⅛ |
| 57⅞ | 38½ | PacLm | 2.20 | 4.5 | 13 | 150 | | 49½ | 40 | 48¾ | +⅛ |
| 21½ | 17 | PNwTel | 1.64 | 8.6 | 7 | 43 | | 19½ | 19 | 19⅛ | —¼ |
| 23 | 19¼ | PacPw | 1.92 | 9.1 | 9 | 214 | | 21⅛ | 20¾ | 21 | +¼ |
| 16⅛ | 14 | PacTT | 1.40 | 9.6 | 8 | 52 | | 14¾ | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | |
| 70 | 62 | PacTT | pf 6 | 9.4 | | z70 | | 63⅞ | 63⅞ | 63⅞ | |
| 17 | 18 | PacTin | .80 | 5.2 | 6 | 9 | | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | |
| 13⅞ | 6⅞ | PaineW | .44 | 4.8 | 4 | 121 | | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 9⅛ | +⅛ |
| 17 | 12¾ | PalW | pf1.30 | 9.4 | | 4 | | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | |
| 20⅛ | 13⅛ | PalmBc | 1.20 | 7.2 | 4 | 158 | | 16⅞ | 16½ | 16⅞ | —⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 3⅛ | Pamlco | .06i | | | 60 | | 3⅛ | 3½ | 3½ | —⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 5⅛ | PanAm | | | 2 | 1292 | | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | +⅛ |
| 58⅞ | 36½ | PanEP | 3.10 | 5.9 | 7 | 121 | u | 52⅞ | 50⅞ | 52⅞ | +1½ |
| 23½ | 14⅛ | Paprcll | 1.14b | 6.0 | 7 | 10 | | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | |
| 20½ | 10⅛ | Paras | 1.08 | 5.2 | 15 | 182 | u | 21 | 20⅛ | 20⅞ | +⅜ |
| 33 | 18⅛ | ParkDr s | .24 | .9 | 10 | 776 | | 32½ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | —⅛ |
| 30¾ | 22½ | ParHan | 1.20 | 4.5 | 8 | 10 | | 27 | 26¾ | 26¾ | |
| 33 | 20⅛ | ParkPn | .72 | 2.3 | 9 | 44 | | 31¼ | 30¼ | 31¼ | +½ |
| 15½ | 7 | ParPt | | | | 319 | | 15⅛ | 14⅞ | 15¼ | +¼ |
| 24½ | 15½ | Paylsnw | .60 | 3.2 | 7 | 31 | | 18⅛ | 18 | 18½ | +⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 18⅞ | Peabdy | .28b | 1.3 | 0 | 488 | | 22⅞ | 21⅞ | 22 | |
| 14 | 5⅞ | Penao | | | 39 | 56 | | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | +⅛ |
| 22½ | 13⅞ | PenCon | | | | 78 | | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | —⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 9⅛ | PenCn | prA | | | 2 | u | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 6⅞ | 4¾ | PenCn | prB | | | | | 2¾ | 5¼ | 5 | |
| 6¼ | 2¾ | PenDix | | | | 66 | | 5⅞ | 5¼ | 5⅞ | |
| 9⅛ | 7⅛ | PennCo | n.12 | 1.4 | | 275 | | 8¾ | 8⅛ | 8⅞ | |
| 41¼ | 28⅛ | Penney | 1.76 | 6.0 | 7 | 576 | | 29⅞ | 28⅞ | 29¼ | —⅛ |
| 22½ | 18¾ | PaPL | 2.04 | 10. | 6 | 240 | | 20 | 19¾ | 19⅞ | —⅛ |
| 50½ | 40¼ | PaPL | pf4.40 | 10. | | z60 | | 44½ | 43½ | 43½ | +¼ |
| 51⅛ | 42 | PaPL | pf4.50 | 9.8 | | z230 | | 44 | 45 | 46 | +2 |
| 99½ | 84 | PaPL | pf8.80 | 9.8 | | z60 | | 88 | 88 | 88 | |
| 106 | 99 | PaPL | pf9.24 | 8.8 | | z7150 | | 104⅞ | 104 | 104⅞ | —⅛ |
| 111 | 100⅞ | PaPL | pf 11 | 10. | | z40 | | 107 | 107 | 107 | |
| 86⅞ | 72½ | PaPL | pf 0 | 10. | | z360 | | 80 | 78½ | 79½ | —1½ |
| 42½ | 30½ | Penwll | 2.20 | 7.0 | 7 | 47 | | 32¼ | 31⅞ | 31⅞ | —⅛ |
| 26½ | 19½ | Penw | pf1.50 | 7.8 | | 6 | | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20½ | +½ |
| 42⅞ | 26⅞ | Pennzoil | 2.20 | 5.3 | 10 | 915 | u | 42¾ | 42 | 42¼ | —⅛ |
| 14 | 9½ | PeopDr | .24 | 2.2 | 7 | 18 | | 11 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | +½ |
| 37¼ | 31⅞ | PeopGs | 2.88 | 7.7 | 7 | 188 | | 37¼ | 36¼ | 37¼ | +½ |
| 33⅞ | 31⅞ | PeoplCo | 1.14 | 4.6 | 18 | 1690 | | 24⅞ | 24½ | 24¾ | +¼ |
| 34⅛ | 19⅞ | PerkInE | .52 | 1.7 | 12 | 114 | | 30⅛ | 29½ | 29¾ | —⅛ |
| 17¾ | 7⅞ | Perlec | | | 7 | 122 | | 9⅞ | 8¾ | 8⅞ | —⅜ |
| 49⅞ | 31¼ | Petrie | 1.40 | 4.3 | 9 | 130 | | 33¼ | 32½ | 32½ | |
| 45⅛ | 27½ | Petroln | 1.84 | 2.3 | 11 | 188 | u | 46¼ | 45 | 46 | +⅛ |
| 27 | 20⅛ | PetRs | 2.47e | 9.4 | | 53 | | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26¼ | —¼ |
| 25 | 19 | PetRs | pf1.75 | 7.2 | | 53 | | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24¼ | +¼ |
| 39 | 29 | Pfizer | 1.32 | 4.3 | 10 | 387 | | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | +⅛ |
| 30¼ | 19¼ | PhelpD | 1 | 4.1 | 12 | 176 | | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | —⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 15 | PhilEl | 1.80 

# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div. In $ | Yld. % | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7⅝ | 3½ | Redman .09e | 1.7 | 4 | 385 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | + ½ | |
| 18¼ | 7¼ | ReecsCp .60 | 7.8 | 5 | 20 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 33¾ | 22 | ReevsB 1.80 | 5.8 | 4 | 7 | 31 | 31 | 31¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 15⅝ | 10¼ | ReichCh .74 | 5.7 | 10 | 60 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 63⅝ | 29¾ | ReinEl 1.60 | 2.8 | 12 | 431 | 58¼ | 57¼ | 57⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 44½ | 30¼ | ReinGo 1.60b | 3.8 | 4 | 394 | 42⅛ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 27¾ | 23⅝ | ReloC pf 2.60 | 10. | | 1 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | + ¼ | |
| 28¾ | 25 | ReliIn pf2.46 | 9.5 | | 11 | 27¾ | 27¼ | 27¼ | + ¼ | |
| 11⅝ | 5⅝ | RepAir .20 | 2.9 | 4 | 223 | 7 | 6⅝ | 7 | | |
| 7⅛ | 6⅝ | RepAir wi | | | 5 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | | |
| 7½ | 1½ | RepAir wt | | | 69 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | | |
| 25⅝ | 11¾ | RepCp .45e | 1.5 | 4 | 53 | 25¼ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 27 | 13⅞ | RepFns s.92 | 4.5 | 6 | x77 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | | |
| 3 | 1⅜ | RepMtg | | | 20 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | | |
| 26¼ | 21¼ | RepSil 1.80g | 6.7 | 3 | 137 | 26¾ | 26¼ | 26¾ | + ⅜ | |
| 25¼ | 20⅝ | ResTex 1 | 4.2 | 7 | 252 | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 24 | | |
| 22⅝ | 9 | ResVOil .24 | 1.1 | 13 | 797 | u22½ | 21¾ | 21⅞ | — ⅛ | |
| 32¾ | 19¼ | RsOil pf1.75 | 5.4 | | 186 | u33 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | | |
| 32⅝ | 20¾ | RevCo .84 | 2.5 | 10 | 121 | 25½ | 25¼ | 25¼ | + ½ | |
| 19⅛ | 11⅝ | Revere | | | 5 | 113 | 14⅝ | 14 | — ⅛ | |
| 59 | 44½ | Revlon 1.56 | 3.3 | 12 | 576 | 47¾ | 46⅝ | 47⅝ | + ⅜ | |
| 22½ | 12½ | Rexham .60 | 3.4 | 8 | 72 | 18¼ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 21½ | 15½ | Rexnrd .96 | 5.4 | 6 | 35 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | — ¼ | |
| 65 | 54½ | ReynIn 3.80 | 6.4 | 6 | 752 | 59⅝ | 58⅝ | 59⅛ | + ⅛ | |
| 58¾ | 48⅝ | ReynIn pf4.10 | 8.1 | | 141 | 50⅝ | 50⅝ | 50⅝ | | |
| 39¾ | 28⅛ | ReyMtl 1.80 | 5.2 | 4 | 244 | 34⅝ | 34½ | 34⅝ | + ⅜ | |
| 25¼ | 16½ | RichCo 1.20 | 6.0 | 5 | 17 | 20¼ | 19⅞ | 20⅛ | + ⅞ | |
| 31 | 19¾ | RichMer 1.06 | 4.7 | 8 | 524 | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | + ¼ | |
| 21⅞ | 15⅝ | RiegelT 1.50 | 8.8 | 7 | 7 | 17¼ | 16⅞ | 17 | | |
| 37½ | 21¾ | RioGran 1 | 2.7 | 8 | 126 | 37½ | 36⅝ | 37⅛ | + ⅜ | |
| 19½ | 12¾ | RioGr pf .00 | 4.2 | | 228 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19¼ | + ⅜ | |
| 26 | 1⅛ | RiteAid .54 | 2.5 | 8 | x136 | 22⅛ | 21⅝ | 22 | + ⅜ | |
| 29½ | 17 | Robshw 1.30 | 7.3 | 5 | 112 | 18¼ | 17⅝ | 18⅛ | + ⅛ | |
| 38 | 22⅝ | Robisn 1.90 | 6.1 | 6 | 15 | 31⅛ | 31½ | 31⅛ | — ⅜ | |
| 12⅝ | 8½ | Robins .40 | 4.1 | 9 | 114 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ¼ | |
| 19¼ | 15¼ | RochG 1.48 | 9.0 | 7 | 71 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16½ | + ⅛ | |
| 20⅞ | 16⅝ | RochTl 1.56 | 7.8 | 8 | x139 | 20¼ | 19⅞ | 20⅛ | + ⅛ | |
| 16⅝ | 10¼ | Rockwn 1 | 5.9 | 6 | 114 | u17 | 16⅝ | 17 | + ⅜ | |
| 40¼ | 30⅝ | Rockwl 2.60 | 7.8 | 6 | 75 | 37½ | 37¼ | 37¼ | | |
| 40¼ | 30½ | RohmH 1.52 | 3.7 | 8 | 540 | u40¾ | 39½ | 40¾ | + 1⅛ | |
| 19⅞ | 10 | Rohrind | | 4 | 112 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 23⅝ | 16¼ | Rollins .72 | 3.6 | 9 | 183 | 19⅞ | 19¼ | 19⅞ | — ⅛ | |
| 40 | 28⅝ | Roim s | | 25 | 203 | 31⅞ | 31½ | 31½ | + ⅛ | |
| 6¼ | 2½ | Ronson | | | 17 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3 | | |
| 11⅞ | 9½ | Roper s .90 | 9.5 | 6 | 45 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9½ | — ¼ | |
| 21½ | 13¾ | Rorer .76 | 5.8 | 11 | 105 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¾ | | |
| 27¾ | 15 | Rosario .60 | 2.2 | 12 | 326 | 27¼ | 26⅞ | 27 | — ⅛ | |
| 25¼ | 15⅛ | Rowan 1.10 | 4.13 | | 783 | u25⅝ | 24⅝ | 25¼ | +1 | |
| 19½ | 13 | RC Cos 1.04 | 7.2 | 47 | 157 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | | |
| 75¼ | 57⅝ | RoyID 5.09e | 6.7 | 5 | 580 | u76 | 75⅛ | 75⅝ | + ½ | |
| 34½ | 21¾ | Rubbrm .92 | 3.7 | 9 | 120 | 24¾ | 24½ | 24¾ | + ⅛ | |
| 12⅝ | 9¾ | RussTog .88 | 5.7 | 6 | 31 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ | |
| 23¾ | 14⅝ | RyanH 1 | 5.1 | 8 | 67 | 19⅞ | 19¾ | 19¾ | + ⅛ | |
| 30⅝ | 18¾ | RyderS 1b | 4.9 | 6 | 173 | 20⅝ | 19⅞ | 20⅛ | + ⅛ | |

— S—S—S —

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div. In $ | Yld. % | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16⅝ | 5⅝ | SCA .35f | 4.0 | 13 | 375 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8¾ | | |
| 29¾ | 16¼ | SCM 1.36 | 4.6 | 6 | 227 | 28⅞ | 27⅞ | 28½ | — ½ | |
| 23¾ | 12½ | SPSTec .50 | 2.8 | 7 | 120 | 18½ | 18 | 18 | — ⅛ | |
| 40 | 24 | Sabine .56 | 1.4 | 32 | 323 | u40¾ | 39½ | 39⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 17¾ | 8 | Safeglin .32 | 2.0 | 14 | 51 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ½ | |
| 46 | 34⅞ | Safewy 2.60 | 6.9 | 7 | 108 | 38⅝ | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | — ⅛ | |
| 15⅝ | 7½ | SagaCo .44 | 4.8 | 6 | 45 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | + ¼ | |
| 31⅞ | 21¾ | SJuMn 1.40 | 4.6 | 13 | 794 | u32⅛ | 30¾ | 32⅛ | +1½ | |
| 14 | 11¼ | StJoLP 1.26 | 10. | 8 | 10 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ½ | |
| 53½ | 34⅝ | StLSaF 2.50 | 4.7 | 7 | 69 | u54 | 52 | 53 | — ¼ | |
| 11⅝ | 10 | SPaul 1e | 9.3 | | 45 | 11 | 10¾ | 10¾ | | |
| 35¼ | 26⅝ | StRegP 1.88 | 5.8 | 7 | 70 | 31 | 30⅞ | 31 | + ⅛ | |
| 6⅝ | 5½ | Salant .40 | 6.7 | 7 | 15 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | | |
| 20⅝ | 5 | Sambos | | | 44 | 6⅛ | 6½ | 6⅛ | — ⅜ | |
| 16 | 14 | SDigEG 1.44 | 9.8 | 8 | 107 | 14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | | |
| 18¾ | 9⅝ | SJuanR 1.05f | 6.9 | 17 | 23 | 15⅞ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | — ½ | |
| 34½ | 12⅞ | Sanders .40 | 1.6 | 11 | 178 | 24½ | 23⅞ | 24⅜ | + ⅜ | |
| 43⅝ | 29⅛ | SFelnd 2.40 | 5.5 | 7 | 621 | u44 | 43½ | 44 | + ⅜ | |
| 12⅝ | 8 | SFeIn pf .50 | 4.1 | | 6 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12⅛ | + ¼ | |
| 40½ | 18¼ | SFeInt .72 | 2.8 | 19 | 1247 | 34⅝ | 33⅞ | 34⅝ | +1⅛ | |
| 19⅝ | 13 | SafWel .88 | 5.9 | 7 | 36 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15 | — ⅛ | |
| 9⅛ | 4⅝ | SaulRE | | | 37 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | | |
| 8⅝ | 3½ | SavAsIp | | 11 | 28 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ | |
| 15 | 7 | SavOnID .40 | 4.1 | 7 | 226 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ⅞ | |
| 13⅝ | 9⅝ | SavEIP 1 | 9.6 | 4 | 12 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + ½ | |
| 12⅝ | 11 | SavE pf1.28 | 11. | | 6 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | + ⅜ | |
| 21 | 11⅝ | Savin .70 | 4.2 | 4 | 218 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | + ¼ | |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | Saxon | | 6 | 211 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | | |
| 6⅛ | 2⅞ | Schaefer | | | 37 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | + ⅛ | |
| 38 | 27¼ | SchrPla 1.44 | 4.7 | 8 | 727 | 30⅝ | 30⅛ | 30⅝ | + ½ | |
| 64⅝ | 61⅛ | SchrPl pf5.87 | 7.5 | | 30 | u64⅝ | 64⅝ | 64⅝ | + ¼ | |
| 15¼ | 9 | Schlitz .40 | 3.8 | 26 | 310 | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ½ | |
| 77 | 66¾ | Schlmb s1.10 | 1.4 | 18 | 1325 | 77 | 76½ | 77 | +1⅛ | |
| 29 | 25⅝ | ScIAta s | | 17 | 45 | 27 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 27¼ | 10 | SCOA s .90 | 4.2 | 6 | 41 | 21¾ | 21⅝ | 21½ | + ⅜ | |
| 5⅞ | 3½ | ScotLod s .36r | 7.4 | | 28 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | + ½ | |
| 36⅝ | 22 | ScotPet 1.80 | 6.8 | 6 | 29 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | + ⅛ | |
| 21¼ | 15⅝ | ScotPr .80 | 3.8 | 9 | 212 | 21¼ | 20⅝ | 21¼ | + ⅞ | |
| 19⅝ | 13½ | ScotP .92 | 5.3 | 6 | 820 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | + ⅛ | |
| 14⅝ | 8¼ | Scottys .36 | 2.6 | 8 | 29 | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ½ | |
| 24⅝ | 17¾ | Scovill 1.40 | 7.6 | 5 | 81 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18⅛ | + ¼ | |
| 6¼ | 6⅛ | Scudder | | 18 | 35 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | + ¼ | |
| 9⅝ | 8⅝ | Scud pf .81e | 8.8 | | 1 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | | |
| 14⅞ | 11⅝ | SeaCA pf1.46 | 12. | | 2 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | — ¼ | |
| 33⅝ | 15½ | SeaCont .42 | 2.2 | 6 | 102 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ¼ | |
| 35⅞ | 23⅝ | SeabCL 2.20 | 7.5 | 5 | 413 | 29½ | 28¾ | 29½ | + ⅜ | |
| 18⅛ | 9½ | SeabWA .40b | 3.1 | 8 | 316 | 13¼ | 12¾ | 13⅝ | — ⅜ | |
| 31½ | 23 | Seafst 1.12 | 4.1 | 7 | 17 | 27¾ | 27¼ | 27¼ | + ¼ | |
| 34⅛ | 23¾ | Searrm g1.13 | | 11 | 746 | 29⅝ | 28⅝ | 29⅝ | + ⅜ | |
| 17½ | 10½ | Searry .27e | 1.5 | 7 | 5 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | | |
| 17⅝ | 15⅝ | SealAir n.40 | 2.4 | 10 | 12 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅜ | |
| 29¼ | 19¼ | SealPw 1.10 | 4.3 | 7 | 28 | 26½ | 26⅛ | 26⅝ | | |
| 16⅝ | 10⅝ | SearleG .52 | 3.7 | 10 | 479 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ | + ¼ | |
| 26⅝ | 18⅝ | Sears 1.20 | 6.8 | 7 | 2087 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | — ¼ | |
| 14⅝ | 5⅝ | Seatrain | | 66 | 311 | 7½ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | + ½ | |
| 32 | 26½ | SecPac n1.00 | 5.7 | 6 | 47 | 31⅝ | 31⅛ | 31⅝ | + ¼ | |
| 48⅝ | 24½ | Sedco .64 | 2.1 | 15 | 325 | 22 | 30 | 31⅛ | +1⅛ | |
| 14⅝ | 11⅛ | SelgLJ 1.20b | 10. | 6 | 24 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | | |
| 10⅝ | 7⅛ | SvCpInl .34 | 3.7 | 6 | 12 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | | |
| 15⅝ | 7⅝ | Shakspr .52 | 4.8 | 8 | 47 | 11⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | — ½ | |
| 20⅝ | 11⅛ | Shoklee .74 | 4.3 | 6 | 76 | 17½ | 16⅞ | 17⅛ | — ½ | |
| 41½ | 21 | Shasell .15 | .4 | 5 | 14 | u41⅝ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 17½ | 7⅝ | ShearH .40 | 2.6 | 4 | 476 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | + ½ | |
| 43⅝ | 30¼ | ShellOil 2 | 4.7 | 6 | 1732 | 42⅝ | 40⅝ | 42⅝ | +1⅝ | |
| 33⅝ | 29⅞ | ShellT s | | 7 | 8 | 32½ | 32 | 32½ | + ⅛ | |
| 13⅝ | 8⅞ | ShelGlo .70 | 6.4 | 6 | 66 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | + ⅛ | |
| 20⅝ | 14⅝ | ShelG pf1.35 | 7.3 | | 7 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅜ | |
| 17⅝ | 14 | ShelG pf1.40 | 9.2 | | 1 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | | |
| 26½ | 19⅝ | Shrwin | 16 | 38 | 211 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅝ | — ½ | |
| 57 | 44 | Shrw pf 4.40 | 9.8 | | x300 | 49 | 49 | 49 | +1 | |
| 14⅝ | 12⅛ | SierPac 1.34 | 9.3 | 7 | 142 | 14⅝ | 13⅞ | 14⅛ | + ¼ | |
| 28⅝ | 19½ | Signal 1 | 3.7 | 6 | 374 | 27¼ | 26⅝ | 27⅛ | +1 | |
| 38½ | 28⅝ | Signode 1.48 | 4.5 | 7 | 29 | 33½ | 33¼ | 33¼ | | |
| 21½ | 11⅝ | SimPrac .24 | 1.3 | 15 | 188 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 19 | | |
| 13⅝ | 8⅛ | SimpPat .56 | 4.8 | 12 | 286 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | + ½ | |
| 21⅝ | 12⅞ | Singer .80 | 6.0 | 8 | 125 | 13½ | 13¼ | 13⅝ | | |
| 37⅝ | 30½ | Singr pf3.50 | 11. | | 10 | 32 | 31⅝ | 32 | + ½ | |
| 38⅝ | 22⅝ | Skaggs .80 | 3.3 | 7 | 112 | 24 | 23⅞ | 24 | | |
| 17⅝ | 9¼ | Skyline .48 | 4.9 | 8 | 108 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | + ¼ | |
| 24⅝ | 17⅝ | SmithA 1.40 | 7.6 | 3 | 37 | 18⅝ | 18¼ | 18½ | + ⅜ | |
| 59 | 39 | SmithIn 1.12 | 1.9 | 11 | 295 | u58⅝ | 57⅝ | 57⅝ | +1 | |
| 47 | 36¾ | SmithIn s | | 10 | 1044 | 44⅝ | 44 | 44 | — ½ | |
| 22 | 14½ | SmithTr 1 | 5.8 | 5 | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ½ | |
| 26⅛ | 16½ | Smucker 1 | 5.3 | 7 | 13 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | — ⅜ | |
| 22¼ | 20⅛ | SnapOn s.80 | 3.6 | 12 | 144 | 22 | 21⅞ | 22 | + ⅜ | |
| 10⅝ | 7⅛ | SonyCp .10e | 1.1 | 18 | 46 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 21½ | 16½ | SouLin s | | 8 | 39 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | + ¼ | |
| 6½ | 3⅝ | SoAlTr | | 22 | 5 | 4⅝ | 5 | 5 | + ½ | |
| 19 | 15 | SCrEG 1.68 | 10. | 8 | 126 | 16½ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | | |
| 28¾ | 16¾ | SoJerIn 1.74 | 9.8 | 6 | 7 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | + ½ | |
| 45⅝ | 26¾ | Southwn .60 | 1.3 | 7 | 56 | 45½ | 44⅝ | 45¼ | + ½ | |
| 15⅝ | 11½ | SoelBk .80 | 5.6 | 6 | 59 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | | |
| 6⅝ | 6½ | SoelPS s | | 9 | 41 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ | |
| 27⅝ | 23½ | SCalEd 2.48 | 9.4 | 6 | 1049 | 26¼ | 26 | 26¼ | + ½ | |
| 16⅝ | 12 | SouthCo 1.54 | 11. | 10 | 980 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | + ⅛ | |
| 20⅝ | 17⅛ | SoInGE 1.52 | 8.3 | 6 | 16 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | + ¼ | |
| 41⅞ | 29½ | SoNRes 1.25 | 2.9 | 8 | 289 | u43 | 42¼ | 42½ | + ⅞ | |
| 41 | 34½ | SNETel 3.60 | 9.1 | 6 | 33 | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | — ¼ | |
| 32⅝ | 25 | SouPac 2.40 | 7.7 | 6 | 386 | 31⅞ | 30⅝ | 31¼ | + ¼ | |
| 57¼ | 44⅞ | SoRy 1.20 | 3.9 | 6 | 395 | 54⅝ | 53½ | 54⅝ | + ⅜ | |
| 56 | 43 | SoRy pf 3 | 5.7 | | 1 | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | + ¼ | |
| 29⅝ | 26¾ | SoRy pf2.60 | 9.5 | | 3 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | | |
| 27⅞ | 18½ | SoUnCo 1.76 | 6.4 | 9 | 48 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 34⅝ | 25⅛ | SouInd .84 | 3.8 | 10 | 473 | 27⅝ | 27¼ | 27⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 40 | 34½ | SouRoyl s | | 23 | 196 | u41 | 40 | 40¾ | +1 | |
| 22⅝ | 16½ | SwtAir s .28 | 1.4 | 5 | 59 | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20½ | — ½ | |
| 29⅝ | 22¼ | SwtBsh 1.24 | 5.2 | 6 | 20 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | | |
| 19⅞ | 10¾ | SwtFore .40 | 2.2 | 5 | 179 | 18¾ | 18¼ | 18⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 15⅝ | 13 | SwtPS 1.28 | 9.2 | 8 | 94 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | | |
| 27⅝ | 12½ | SpartR .40 | 1.5 | 12 | 60 | u27¾ | 27½ | 27½ | — ½ | |
| 15½ | 10½ | Spartan .80 | 6.3 | 6 | 25 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12¾ | + ¼ | |
| 26⅞ | 15⅝ | SpecPh | 1.5 | | 93 | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23⅝ | — ½ | |
| 23½ | 13⅝ | SperryH 1 | 7.1 | 4 | 22 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ | |
| 51⅝ | 39⅛ | SprryR 1.56 | 3.4 | 7 | 332 | 45⅝ | 45¼ | 45⅝ | + ½ | |
| 28⅝ | 14 | SpringsM 1.05 | 6.4 | 5 | 10 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | | |
| 26¼ | 19⅝ | SauerD 1.30 | 4.5 | 8 | 245 | 23⅝ | 22¼ | 23⅝ | + ⅜ | |
| 37⅝ | 25½ | Squibb 1.08 | 2.5 | 12 | 1073 | 31⅝ | 30⅝ | 31⅛ | — ⅜ | |
| 13⅝ | 11½ | StaRite n.70 | 5.7 | 6 | 10 | 12¼ | 11⅞ | 12¼ | + ⅜ | |
| 26⅝ | 16½ | Stanley 1 | 3.7 | 16 | 265 | u27⅝ | 27 | 27½ | + ¼ | |
| 29⅝ | 22⅝ | StBrnd 1.36 | 5.3 | 10 | 155 | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25⅝ | + ¼ | |
| 35 | 19⅝ | StBPnt .44 | 2.4 | 11 | 770 | 27⅝ | 26¼ | 26⅝ | + ⅜ | |
| 20½ | 13½ | StMotA .64 | 2.5 | 8 | 116 | 10¼ | 17½ | 18¼ | + ⅜ | |
| 50⅝ | 38½ | StOilCl 2.80 | 5.4 | 7 | 1464 | u52 | 50⅝ | 52 | +1⅞ | |
| 67⅛ | 44⅝ | StOInd 3 | 4.4 | 9 | 1033 | u68⅝ | 67 | 68 | +1½ | |
| 59⅝ | 29¾ | StOIOh 1.20 | 2.8 | 13 | 1280 | u61½ | 59½ | 60⅝ | +1½ | |
| 12¼ | 7⅛ | StPacCo .80b | 4.4 | 4 | 160 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | + ½ | |
| 19¼ | 12⅝ | Stander .20 | 4.3 | 7 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ¼ | |
| 29⅝ | 22¼ | StanW 1.08 | 3.8 | 7 | 57 | 28¼ | 27⅝ | 28¼ | + ⅜ | |
| 30¼ | 22⅝ | Starrett 1.32a | 4.6 | 6 | 3 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | + ¼ | |
| 6⅛ | 3½ | StMutInv | | 14 | 13 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | — ⅛ | |
| 11⅝ | 9⅝ | StaMSe 1.05 | 9.7 | | 84 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | | |
| 21⅝ | 19 | StauffCh s1.10 | 5.2 | 7 | 1385 | 21¼ | 20⅝ | 21¼ | + ⅛ | |
| 12⅝ | 8½ | Sterchi .46 | 7.0 | 4 | 6 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | | |
| 6⅝ | 6¼ | SterBcp .84 | 8.3 | 5 | 43 | 6 | 7⅝ | 6 | + ¼ | |
| 21⅝ | 14 | SterDg .84 | 4.9 | 11 | 545 | 17⅝ | 16⅝ | 17 | — ¼ | |
| 4⅞ | 3⅛ | SterFrs .12b | 2.7 | 11 | 35 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4½ | + ½ | |
| 25½ | 12⅝ | Sterling .68 | 2.5 | 10 | 21 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | — ½ | |
| 16⅝ | 13⅝ | StevenJ 1.20b | 8.4 | 5 | 102 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | | |
| 29½ | 26½ | StewWe d1.88 | 6.9 | 6 | 17 | 27⅝ | 27¼ | 27¼ | + ½ | |
| 37⅝ | 28⅝ | StokVC 1.32 | 4.2 | 10 | 37 | 32⅝ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | — ⅜ | |
| 12⅝ | 10⅝ | StokVC pf 1 | 8.7 | | x100 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | — ½ | |
| 50 | 37⅝ | StoneW 2.75r | 4.4 | 8 | 37 | 43⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | | |
| 29⅝ | 18½ | StonCon .60 | 2.5 | 14 | 23 | 24⅝ | 24¼ | 24⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 25⅝ | 14⅝ | StopShp 1.20 | 6.3 | 5 | 42 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | + ⅛ | |
| 23⅛ | 16⅝ | StorTec s | | 12 | 2662 | 17 | d15⅝ | 15⅝ | —1 | |
| 42⅝ | 26 | StorerB 1.30 | 2.4 | 6 | 66 | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38½ | + ⅛ | |
| 14⅞ | 12½ | StridRit 1.68 | 7.7 | 6 | 29 | 14 | 13⅝ | 14 | + ½ | |
| 5 | 3⅝ | SuerSho .20 | 5.3 | 10 | 7 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | | |
| 30⅝ | 16½ | SubPrG 1.44 | 4.6 | 6 | 509 | u31½ | 30⅝ | 31½ | + ⅜ | |
| 32 | 22 | SunChm .60 | 1.5 | 5 | 14 | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | | |
| 28⅝ | 19½ | SunEl | 2.5 | 13 | 48 | 20⅝ | 22⅝ | 24⅛ | + ⅛ | |
| 56½ | 36⅝ | SunCo 3 | 5.2 | 7 | 33 | u57¼ | 56 | 57¼ | +1⅜ | |
| 58⅝ | 37½ | SunC pf 2.25 | 3.8 | | 19 | u59 | 58 | 59 | + ⅜ | |
| 25 | 16⅝ | Sunbea 1.50 | 7.1 | 7 | 245 | 21⅝ | 20⅝ | 21 | + ⅛ | |
| 28¼ | 16 | Sundstr 1 | 3.6 | 6 | 152 | 28 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | — ½ | |
| 70 | 50 | Sunds pf3.50 | 5.0 | | 21 | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | 69⅝ | +1⅛ | |
| 17½ | 6 | SunMi .40 | 2.6 | 16 | 388 | 15⅝ | 14⅛ | 15¼ | + ⅜ | |
| 20¼ | 15⅝ | SuperVal .64 | 3.7 | 8 | 99 | 18 | 17⅝ | 18 | + ⅛ | |
| 453 | 250 | SuperOil 2.80 | .6 | 28 | 131 | 434 | 430 | 432 | +4 | |
| 16⅛ | 9⅞ | SupmkG .48 | 3.3 | 5 | 619 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | | |
| 12⅝ | 4⅛ | Suprex | | | 19 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4½ | + ⅛ | |
| 11⅝ | 7⅝ | SurgMA .97a | 6.2 | 9 | 15 | 10½ | 10⅝ | 10½ | | |
| 29⅝ | 19¼ | Swank 1.40a | 4.8 | 6 | 101 | 29⅝ | 29½ | 29⅝ | + ⅜ | |
| 24⅝ | 14½ | Sybron .96 | 4.7 | 8 | 141 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | + ¼ | |
| 45⅛ | 30 | Sybra pf2.40 | 4.7 | | 5 | 36 | 35⅛ | 36 | +1½ | |
| 16 | 7⅝ | Sysdrn .10 | 7.32 | 94 | | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14¼ | | |

— T—T—T —

| 12 Month High | 12 Month Low | Stock | Div. In $ | Yld. % | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20⅝ | 10⅝ | TRE 1.26 | 6.5 | 6 | 375 | 19½ | 18¼ | 19¼ | +1¼ | |
| | | TRE wi | | | 12 | 13 | 12 | 13 | | |
| 42⅝ | 33⅝ | TRW 2 | 5.4 | 7 | 79 | 37½ | 37⅛ | 37⅝ | | |
| 92¾ | 73½ | TRW pf 4.40 | 5.4 | | 1 | 82 | 82 | 82 | + ⅜ | |
| 80 | 63¾ | TRW pr4.50 | 6.3 | | 10 | 71½ | 71½ | 71½ | + ⅜ | |
| 25¼ | 17½ | TaftBrd .60 | 2.4 | 8 | 217 | u25¾ | 25 | 25¾ | + ⅜ | |
| 4⅞ | 1¾ | Talcott | | | 21 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | | |
| 15⅝ | 10 | Talley 1 | 9.8 | 7 | 109 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | | |
| 15⅝ | 10⅛ | Talley pf 1 | 9.2 | | 8 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | | |
| 21⅛ | 14⅛ | TamaE 1.44 | 7.8 | 8 | 112 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18½ | | |
| 34⅝ | 17⅝ | Tandy | | 7 | 777 | 21⅛ | 20½ | 20⅞ | + ½ | |
| 6⅝ | 3⅝ | Tandycff n | | 2 | 129 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ¼ | |
| 13¼ | 7¼ | Tappan .28 | 2.5 | 26 | 19 | 11⅛ | 11 | 11 | — ½ | |
| 16¾ | 9 | Tchncolr .60 | 3.8 | 7 | 143 | 16⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 18⅛ | 7⅝ | Technicn | | 13 | 273 | 15 | 14⅝ | 15 | + ⅜ | |
| 57 | 39 | Teledyn .64 | 1.2 | 14 | 377 | 55 | 53⅝ | 55 | +1⅞ | |
| 11¼ | 5⅛ | Telecor 6.60c | | 5 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | — ½ | |
| 140 | 83⅝ | Teledn 9.92f | 7.2 | 7 | 575 | u148⅝ | 138 | 138 | —2 | |
| 21⅝ | 8¼ | Telprnt | | 22 | 245 | 20½ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 9⅛ | 3⅝ | Telex | | 11 | 233 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 36⅝ | 29 | Tenneco 2.20 | 6.0 | 8 | 1273 | u36⅝ | 36⅝ | 36⅝ | + ¼ | |
| 8½ | 8⅛ | Tenc pr7.40 | 8.4 | | 82 | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | 87⅝ | + ⅜ | |
| 133 | 108½ | Tennc pf5.50 | 4.1 | | 1 | u135¼ | 135¼ | 135¼ | +2½ | |
| 30½ | 14⅛ | Teradyn | | 11 | 139 | 21⅛ | 20⅝ | 20⅞ | — ⅛ | |
| 19⅛ | 4⅝ | Tesoro | | 6 | 1780 | 17⅞ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 33⅝ | 19½ | Tesor pf2.16 | 7.2 | | 181 | 30¼ | 29⅝ | 29⅞ | + ⅛ | |
| 28⅝ | 22⅝ | Texaco 2.16 | 7.5 | 8 | 4015 | u28⅞ | 28¼ | 28⅝ | + ⅛ | |
| 41¾ | 35½ | TexCm 1.40 | 3.5 | 6 | 62 | 40⅝ | 40 | 40⅝ | + ⅛ | |
| 52⅝ | 32 | TexEst 2.30 | 4.3 | 9 | 458 | u53¼ | 52 | 53¼ | +1 | |
| 30 | 26¼ | TxEPt pf2.87 | 10. | | 6 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | | |
| 47⅝ | 34⅝ | TexGT 2.44 | 5.6 | 8 | 89 | 47⅝ | 47 | 47 | — ⅛ | |
| 22⅝ | 16 | TexInd .40 | 3.2 | 4 | 55 | 19 | 18½ | 19 | + ½ | |
| 93⅛ | 75¾ | TexInst .2 | 2.2 | 14 | 209 | 91¼ | 89⅝ | 89⅞ | — ⅞ | |
| 15¼ | 5⅝ | TexInt | | 17 | 231 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ | |
| 45⅝ | 24⅝ | TexOGs .44 | 1.8 | 12 | 242 | 45⅝ | 45 | 45⅝ | +1½ | |
| 58 | 43⅞ | TxPcLd .45e | .8 | 21 | 11 | 54½ | 54 | 54½ | + ½ | |
| 22¼ | 18 | TexUtil 1.64 | 8.4 | 8 | 1307 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19½ | | |
| 25½ | 17⅞ | Textron 1.20 | 4.9 | 14 | 258 | 24¼ | 23⅝ | 24¼ | + ¼ | |
| 44⅝ | 

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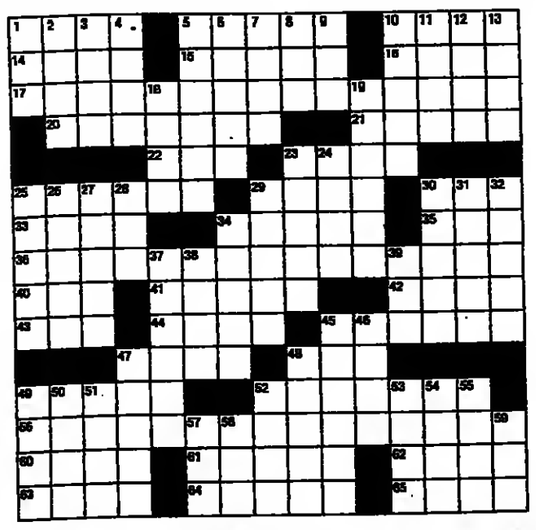
# AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 9

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

| Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls 100s | High | Low | Quot. | Chge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — A — A — B | | | | | | | |
| AAR .64 | 4.3 | 6 | 18 | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| AAAV .20e | 7.3 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| AP5 .44 | 5.3 | 5 | 23 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8¼ | —⅛ |
| ATI | | | 38 | 2⅝ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | —⅛ |
| AVC | | 5 | 37 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| AZL | | 13 | 37 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5¼ | +¼ |
| AbrdMf .40b | 4.0 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| AcmeU .30 | 2.6 | 12 | 8 | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11⅝ | +½ |
| Actiec | | | 7 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | —⅛ |
| ActonCp .20 | 2.7 | 7 | 50 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | —¼ |
| AdamR .12 | .8 | 12 | 128 | 15⅞ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | +½ |
| AdobeO .20 | .5 | 30 | 128 | 31⅞ | 31⅛ | 31⅝ | +⅝ |
| AegisCp | | | 6 | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13⅜ | +⅛ |
| AeroFlo .50e | 2.7 | 6 | 33 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | +⅛ |
| Aeronca | | | 6 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | —½ |
| AHCon 10e | 1.5 | 25 | 6 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| AHillHsp .28 | 5.0 | 7 | 5 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | —⅛ |
| AHillPub .80 | 3.7 | 8 | 14 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | —⅛ |
| AtlkAir .30r | 6.3 | 3 | 48 | 5 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | —⅛ |
| AlboW .15e | 4.1 | 2 | 14 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| Alcotac .16 | 1.7 | 9 | 81 | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | —½ |
| AllegCp wi | | | 6 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ | +½ |
| AllesA wtQ | | | 30 | 5¼ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | —⅜ |
| AllgA wt 2 | 8.8 | | 3 | 35⅛ | 34 | 34 | —½ |
| AlmySt .20e | 2.2 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | +⅛ |
| Alphstn .15e | 1.1 | 13 | 72 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | +⅜ |
| AlthmII .32e | 2.3 | 5 | 33 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | +⅛ |
| AltecCo | | 16 | 46 | 15-14 | 15-16 | 15-16 | —1-16 |
| Altec pf | | | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | +⅝ |
| AltecFd .20 | 2.1 | 8 | 1027 | 10¼ | 9⅞ | 10¼ | +1⅝ |
| Alco pf 2.25 | 8.9 | | 200 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | |
| AmdbI .40 | 1.5 | 9 | 240 | 27 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | +⅛ |
| AmAgro | | 6 | 11 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | —⅛ |
| AmBilt .12e | 1.4 | 5 | 10 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| AmBrd wt | | | 12 | 40¼ | 40 | 40 | +1⅝ |
| ABusPd .40 | 4.2 | 7 | 9 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| AmCpCp | | | 40 | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2⅝ | |
| AContrl .54 | 5.0 | 6 | 3 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | +⅛ |
| AGerPd .24 | 3.4 | 5 | 20 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | —⅛ |
| AInPipe | | | 19 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | —⅛ |
| AIntsell .07e | 2.3 | 3 | 44 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | +⅛ |
| AMizeA .48 | 4.8 | 8 | 66 | 12⅛ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | —⅜ |
| AMizB .48 | 4.1 | 8 | 31 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | +⅛ |
| AmAdp 1.90i | 2.7 | 11 | 85 | 70½ | 70 | 70¼ | +⅝ |
| AMdBld | | 15 | 66 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| AMetin .30 | 2.1 | 6 | 41 | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14½ | +¼ |
| AmPetr 2.20 | 4.3 | 9 | 38 | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | —⅛ |
| AmPlan Cp | | 3 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| APress .40 | 4.8 | 6 | 7 | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| AScIE .04e | .5 | 5 | 13 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | +⅛ |
| AmSeat .40 | 3.8 | 12 | 7 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| Andrea .21 | 5.4 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | —⅛ |
| AngloC .20g | 1.1 | 9 | 491 | u18½ | 18 | 18⅝ | +⅝ |
| Anken .52 | 2.5 | 8 | 1 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | |
| AnthonyI .40 | 3.5 | 5 | 57 | 11½ | 11½ | 11⅝ | —⅛ |
| ApldDta .16 | 1.6 | 8 | 49 | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 | +⅛ |
| ApldDev | | | 35 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | —⅛ |
| ArauCd pf | | | 188 | 31¼ | 30⅝ | 31⅛ | +1 |
| Armin .12 | .8 | 9 | 2 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| ArrowA .20 | 2.6 | 5 | 16 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | +⅛ |
| Arundel .10e | 1.2 | 5 | 24 | 9 | 8½ | 9½ | —½ |
| Asamer .o30 | | | 116 | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16¼ | —½ |
| AskinSvc | | 40 | 15 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| Astrex | | 9 | 170 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | +⅛ |
| Atlntrs .15e | 2.7 | 5 | 3 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | +⅛ |
| Atco Ind | | | 11 | 1-16 | 1 | 1 | —1-16 |
| AtlCM .05e | 2.1 | 11 | 30 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | —⅛ |
| AtlasCo | | 11 | 16 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | —⅛ |
| Audiot .16 | 2.9 | 5 | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| August .40 | 2.8 | 14 | 27 | 28 | 19⅝ | 20 | +1½ |
| AutoTrn | | | 43 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | —⅛ |
| AutmRad | | | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| AutoSw 1.20 | 3.8 | 11 | 2 | 39⅝ | 39½ | 39½ | +½ |
| AVEMC .34 | 5.3 | 6 | 10 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6¼ | +⅛ |
| Avendi 1.20 | 4.8 | 24 | 5 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | +½ |
| Avdin | | 11 | 22 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | —⅛ |
| .BRT | | | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| BTU | | 15 | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| Baldor .28 | 1.0 | 13 | 21 | 29⅝ | 29 | 29 | —⅛ |
| Baldwin .32a | 4.3 | | 40 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | +⅛ |
| BanFd 1.52a | 8.5 | | 26 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19 | |
| Bangor wt | | | 22 | 2 | 2 | 2 | +⅛ |
| Bantist .o40 | | | 458 | 11⅝ | 10⅝ | 11⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Barclay | | | 3 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | +⅛ |
| BarcoCo .12 | 3.0 | 17 | 11 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | —⅛ |
| BarnesE | | | 12 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | —⅝ |
| Barnwl .20 | 1.5 | | 101 | u13½ | 12⅝ | 13 | +⅛ |
| BarryR s.14 | 1.4 | 5 | 58 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| BarthS | | 11 | 4 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| BaruchP | | 37 | 55 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| Barwick | | | 12 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3½ | |
| BaSta A .40 | 1.9 | 8 | 22 | u27⅝ | 20⅝ | 21⅝ | +1 |
| BaSta B .40 | 1.6 | 7 | 30 | u26⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | +⅛ |
| BaroEnt .20e | | 8 | 39 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | +⅛ |
| BaronB .24 | 2.5 | 7 | 44 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | —⅛ |
| BrnB pf1.15 | 5.9 | | 4 | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| BartzO | | 6 | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| Barven | | | 19 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| BathCo | | | 10 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | —⅛ |
| Beverly .12e | 1.7 | 10 | 64 | 7 | 6⅝ | 7 | +⅛ |
| BicPen .48 | 4.7 | 8 | 23 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | —⅛ |
| Bickfrd .05e | 2.9 | 5 | 50 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | —⅛ |
| BigVSp s .24 | 3.0 | 5 | 8 | 8⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | —⅛ |
| BinkMl .10 | 5.6 | 4 | 7 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18 | —⅛ |
| Biomtl .40 | 2.7 | 6 | 46 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24⅝ | +⅛ |
| BioLnAb | | | 36 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | —⅛ |
| BoltBer .40 | 3.0 | | 2 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | —⅛ |
| BowVall 0.10 | | | 135 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | +⅛ |
| Bowmor | | 25 | 16 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3½ | —⅛ |
| Bowne .48b | 2.3 | 8 | 32 | 21⅝ | 21 | 21 | +⅛ |
| BradlM .26 | 2.7 | 7 | 45 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9½ | —⅛ |
| BranM wt | | 7 | 2 | 10⅝ | 10 | 10 | —⅛ |
| Brascan 1a | 3.0 | 5 | 134 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | |
| BreezeCp .52t | 5.2 | 6 | 11 | 31¼ | 11 | 11 | |
| BristBr .60 | 2.5 | 10 | 13 | 24 | 23⅝ | 24 | +⅛ |
| BrooksP .44 | 2.6 | 9 | 3 | 17⅝ | 16⅝ | 17⅝ | +⅛ |
| BrownCo wt | | | 32 | 3½ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | —⅛ |
| BrnFA 1.16 | 3.4 | 11 | 3 | 34 | 33⅝ | 34 | +⅛ |
| BrnFB 1.16 | 3.3 | 11 | 11 | 35⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | +⅛ |
| BrnF pf .40 | 9.1 | | 5 | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| Buell .50 | 4.4 | 5 | 21 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | |
| Bulldex | | | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | —⅛ |
| Burgess | | | 19 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | |
| Burndy .60 | 5.6 | 7 | 26 | 10⅝ | 10 | 10⅝ | +⅛ |
| CK Pet .16 | 1.8 | 35 | 22 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | —⅛ |
| CDI | | 4 | 24 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | —⅛ |
| CHB Fd .57t | 6.7 | 6 | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | +⅛ |
| CMI Cp .05e | 2.1 | 7 | 8 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| CRS .30 | 3.1 | 5 | 19 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| C5E 1.20 | 5.0 | 6 | 13 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24 | —⅛ |
| CWTron .70 | 2.8 | 5 | 2 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | +⅛ |
| CagleA .05e | .2 | 3 | 11 | 6⅝ | 6 | 6 | —⅛ |
| Caldor .40a | 2.3 | 6 | 39 | 17⅝ | 17½ | 17½ | —⅛ |
| Calcamp | | 34 | 85 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | |
| CalFHC 2 | 4.4 | 3 | 59 | 46 | 45⅝ | 45⅝ | +⅛ |
| Camco .30 | 1.2 | 11 | 4 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | +⅛ |
| CmpChb g | | | 66 | 6 | 5⅝ | 6 | |
| CdnHmst g | | | 236 | 18⅝ | 17⅝ | 18 | +⅛ |
| CdnMarc g.40 | | | 37 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | —⅛ |
| CdnMer g | | | 14 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | —⅛ |
| CdnOcc 0.56d | | | 1 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | +⅛ |
| CdSpOp g | | | 127 | 121 | 118 | 120⅝ | +5⅝ |
| CapHlFd .20 | 5.3 | 4 | 3 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| Carnet 1.50 | 5.4 | 8 | 32 | 27 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | +⅛ |
| CaroEn 1.20 | 5.9 | 7 | 11 | u20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | +⅛ |
| CarralDv | | 8 | 3 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | —⅛ |
| CashIAM 1b | 6.1 | 5 | 4 | 16½ | 16⅝ | 16½ | +⅛ |
| CasFd 1.40a | 7.8 | | 11 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21½ | +¼ |
| Cavitro .10e | 1.8 | 163 | 3 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| CelluCft | | 6 | 4 | 2 | 2⅝ | 2 | +⅛ |
| CenM pf3.50 | 11. | | x200 | 32⅝ | 32½ | 32½ | —⅛ |
| CenPLpf 4 | 9.9 | | y200 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | +½ |
| CentSe .65 | 10. | | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | +⅛ |
| CiryFo .05e | .9 | 6 | 3 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | —⅛ |
| CenVill 1.20 | 7.4 | 5 | 27 | 16⅝ | 15⅝ | 16⅝ | +⅛ |
| Celec .03 | 1.8 | 9 | 18 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | —⅛ |
| ChadMi .40 | 9.4 | 6 | 4 | 6½ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | —⅛ |
| ChampHo | | | 4629 | 1½d | 1⅛ | 1½ | —⅛ |
| ChartM s | | 6 | 5 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | —⅛ |
| ChefDv g s | | | 163 | 22⅝ | 22 | 21½ | +⅛ |
| ChilmCp .30 | 4.4 | 4 | 14 | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | —⅛ |
| CircleK 1 | 5.4 | 8 | 239 | u18⅝ | 17⅝ | 18⅛ | +⅛ |
| Citilan .56 | 5.5 | 7 | 12 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | —⅛ |
| CitBkNJ 2 | 8.6 | 5 | 1 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | |
| ClvGas .92 | 5.4 | 8 | 6 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | +⅛ |
| Clubir .14b | 3.9 | 14 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | +⅛ |
| Clorml .30e | 2.7 | | 5 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| ClarkC .18e | 3.6 | 6 | 19 | 5 | 4⅝ | 5 | —⅛ |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11⅝ | 5⅝ | Clarostat | 7 | 2 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | —⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 13⅝ | Clouseau | 6 | 1 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| 18⅝ | 8⅝ | Clopay .32 | 2.7 9 | 15 | 12⅝ | 12 | 12 +⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 2⅝ | Cohu .16e | 4.4 11 | 5 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | —⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 14⅝ | Colemn .92 | 6.3 7 | 37 | 17½ | 17⅝ | +⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 9⅛ | ColCmt | 59 | 338 | 14½ | 14 | +⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 8⅝ | Colwell .60 | 2.2 12 | 38 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | —⅛ |
| 36½ | 22⅝ | Cominc g 2 | 32 | 35 | 35 | 35 | +⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 15⅝ | ComAll .40 | 1.7 8 | 10 | 23 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ +½ |
| 13⅝ | 13⅝ | ComA pf1.60 | 11. | 15 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ +⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 9⅝ | ComNtl .60 | 3.1 5 | 115 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19⅝ +½ |
| 35⅝ | 33⅝ | ComInt | 10 | 91 | 35 | 33½ | 34 —⅜ |
| 5½ | 1½ | CompDt | 63 | 6 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ —⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 8⅝ | Compo s .20 | 2.0 12 | 60 | 10½ | 10 | 10 —⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 5⅝ | CompuD wt | 19 | 30 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 7⅝ | 13-16 | Compisy | | 14 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ —⅛ |
| 26⅝ | 10⅝ | Conchm .80 | 4.5 6 | 1 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ +⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3⅝ | ConcrdF | 5 | 26 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 18½ | 8⅝ | Condec .30t | 2.8 | 35 | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ —⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 5 | ConnTm | 5 | 9 | 12⅝ | 11⅝ | 12⅝ +⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 14⅝ | Conrock .90a | 3.0 9 | 2 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ +⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3½ | Conroy .16 | 2.9 4 | 2 | 4½ | 4 | 4⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 3⅝ | ConsOG | | 425 | u17⅝ | 17½ | 17½ +⅜ |
| 11½ | 8⅝ | ConsRef .60 | 5.4 9 | 2 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ —⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 4 | ContMtl | 5 | 11 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| 9⅝ | ⅛ | ContTel .wt | | 20 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 5⅝ | CookIn .20e | 3.0 4 | 34 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ —⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 14 | CookP .152 | .22 | 165 | u36½ | 36½ | 37⅝ +1⅛ |
| 8½ | 2⅝ | CooperJr .10e | 2.5 | 5 | 4 | 3⅝ | 4 + ⅛ |
| 27½ | 13 | CoreLb .24 | 1.2 17 | 11 | 24 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ +½ |
| 21⅝ | 11⅝ | Corneo .80b | 3.9 11 | 5 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ —½ |
| 31⅝ | 14⅝ | Cornflus .80 | 4.4 8 | 18 | 18⅝ | 17⅝ | 18⅝ +½ |
| 8⅝ | 3⅝ | CrestFo | 5 | 1 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ —⅛ |
| 20½ | 9⅝ | CrstOil .o1.84 | 9.4 49 | 245 | 19⅝ | 18½ | 19½ +⅛ |
| 32⅝ | 18 | Cromin 1.40 | 5.8 5 | 8 | 28 | 27⅝ | 28 —⅛ |
| 32½ | 22 | CrossAT 1.20 | 4.2 10 | 21 | 29 | 28⅝ | 28⅝ —⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 6⅝ | CrowEM .50 | 5.0 7 | 13 | 10 | 9⅝ | 10 +⅜ |
| 9⅝ | 3⅝ | CrwCP .20e | 3.5 | 62 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ +1 |
| 43⅝ | 41½ | CrwCP wi | | 35 | u44½ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ +⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅝ | CrownC .20 | 4.7 6 | 4 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅝ | CrownG | 5 | 12 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ —⅛ |
| 17½ | 9⅝ | CrutcR .36 | 2.5 19 | 62 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ —⅛ |
| 36⅝ | 14⅝ | CrystlO .72 | 2.1 52 | 48 | 35⅝ | 34½ | 35 +½ |
| 17⅝ | 17⅝ | CrystlO wi | | 4 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ +⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 15 | CubicCo .80 | 3.4 7 | 32 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅝ +⅛ |
| 22½ | 16⅝ | Cuticrs 1.10b | 5.3 5 | 11 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ +⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅝ | DCL | 6 | 11 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | DWG | .39t 11. | 7 | 202 | 3⅝ | 3⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅝ | DamanC | 1 | | 2⅛ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ +⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 6⅝ | Damson | | 128 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ +¼ |
| 11⅝ | 8⅝ | DataAc n | 9 | 30 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ +⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 12⅝ | Datand .20 | 2.0 8 | 88 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ —⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 9 | DayMn .25e | 2.0 22 | 81 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ —⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 1⅝ | DeRose | 22 | 15 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 + ½ |
| 4⅝ | 2½ | Decorat .24 | 8.2 11 | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 19⅝ | 13½ | DetLake .48 | 3.2 14 | 13 | 15⅝ | 14⅝ | 15⅝ +⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 5 | DelNtl .07e | 4.1 6 | 67 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ —⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 7 | DelWdP .40 | 7.4 9 | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| 26⅝ | 21⅝ | Deltak s1.40 | 6.0 6 | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ —⅛ |
| 1⅝ | 1 | DesignIn | 28 | 10 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 18½ | 9 | DevCpA | 4 | 6 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ +⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 2⅝ | Digicon | 29 | 37 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 18 | 14⅝ | Dilford .40 | 2.7 5 | 1 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ —⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1 | Diodes | | 4 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ —⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | DisFob | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 44⅝ | 29 | DomP s | .878 | | 42⅝ | 42⅝ | 42⅝ +⅛ |
| 25½ | 15⅝ | Domtr pf.80a | | 134 | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 24 —⅜ |
| 7⅝ | 3⅝ | Donlin g | 5 | 35 | u12⅝ | 12 | 12⅝ —⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 16⅝ | DrexUt 1.44 | 8.8 | 5 | 19 | 19 | 19 +⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 8 | DrtvHarr | | 2 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ +⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 7 | DrPolr .40 | 5.5 8 | 25 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ +⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 3⅝ | Dunlop .80e | 6.1 8 | 142 | 14⅝ | 13⅝ | 14 +1 |
| 23½ | 13 | DpixPd .80 | 3.5 4 | 13 | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22⅝ —⅛ |
| 41⅝ | 23⅝ | Optic pf 1.45 | 3.6 | 5 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ —⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 8⅝ | DerTst .40b | 4.0 18 | 19 | 10⅝ | 10 | 10⅝ |
| 12⅝ | 3⅝ | Dynlcm | .467 | 3013 | u14 | 11⅝ | 14 +2⅝ |
| 27⅝ | 13⅝ | Dynmar .72 | 2.4 6 | 44 | 27½ | 26⅝ | 27⅝ —⅛ |
| 2 | 3⅝ | EAC .21e | 4.2 | 6 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 15⅝ | 8⅝ | EECO .24 | 2.2 9 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 —⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 11⅝ | EarthRes 1 | 4.3 9 | 281 | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ —⅜ |
| 21⅝ | 16⅝ | EstnCo 1.20 | 6.6 4 | 2 | 18½ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ —½ |
| 5⅝ | 1⅝ | Edmark | | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 23½ | 15⅝ | EDO .40 | 2.9 9 | 11 | 28½ | 19⅝ | 20½ +⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 8⅝ | Ehren .10e | 1.8 8 | 60 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ —⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 5⅝ | ElBuild | 4 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ +⅛ |
| 26 | 15⅝ | Electros 1 | 3.9 11 | 36 | 25½ | 24½ | 25⅝ +1⅝ |
| 32 | 23⅝ | ElecAm 1.40 | 2.0 8 | 4 | 37 | 36⅝ | 36⅝ —⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 13⅝ | Elsinor n | 22 | 341 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ —⅛ |
| 9½ | 6⅝ | EmrRd | 4 | 23 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 18½ | 5⅝ | EnsyRs .24 | 2.7 20 | 24 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 +⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 3⅝ | Espey .15e | 1.6 14 | 1 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ |
| 17⅝ | 11⅝ | EsmRd .57a | 3.1 6 | 3 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ —⅜ |
| 27½ | 24⅝ | EthLav .36e | 3.2 22 | 7 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ —⅜ |
| 21⅝ | 12 | EvansAr .40 | 2.9 9 | 14 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ +⅜ |
| 12⅝ | 6⅝ | EPA .40 | 2.4 3 | 5 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ —⅛ |
| 9½ | 3⅝ | F&F Ind .12 | 2.2 | 49 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 13⅝ | 9⅝ | Fabrtd 5 | | 4 | 8⅝ | u11⅝ | 11 11½ +⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 2⅝ | FairTex | | 4 | 12 | 4⅝ | 4½ —⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | FairNtl | | 3 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 3⅝ | 2½ | FairmC .15 | 2.2 20 | 2 | 4⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ —⅛ |
| 16½ | 9 | FamDr .36 | 2.7 8 | 11 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ +⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 14⅝ | Fedfin 1.34 | 8.3 16 | 3 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ +⅜ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | FedRes | 20 | 1206 | 8⅝ | 7⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 28 | 18⅝ | Felmnt .25 | 7.18 | 26 | 34½ | 33⅝ | 33⅝ —1⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 2⅝ | Fidelco | | 7 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ +⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 13⅝ | FinGen .40b | 2.4 8 | 61 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17 —⅜ |
| 24⅝ | 17⅝ | FISCSh 1b | 4.9 4 | 5 | 26½ | 20⅝ | 20½ +½ |
| 6⅝ | 3⅝ | Fstmrk | 8 | 2 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 17⅝ | 18 | FischPr 1.6 | 7.8 6 | 32 | 13⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 19⅝ | 15⅝ | FitchGE 1.80 | 9.9 5 | 2 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18⅝ +⅜ |
| 7⅝ | 3⅝ | Flosg | | 15 | 4⅝ | 7 | 6½ 7 +⅜ |
| 11⅝ | 3⅝ | FlanEnt | | 6 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ 4⅝ +⅛ |
| 22 | 17⅝ | FlskISt .a16 | 7.8 | 54 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ +⅛ |
| 14 | 7⅝ | FlaRck .22e | 1.7 16 | 55 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ +⅜ |
| 22⅝ | 7 | FlowGen | 14 | 206 | 22½ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ —⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 10⅝ | Flowers .44 | 3.7 7 | 7 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 19⅝ | 15⅝ | Fluke .1 s | 13 | 50 | 18½ | 18 | 18 —⅜ |
| 8⅝ | 5⅝ | Foodrm .50 | 7.7 4 | 10 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 16⅝ | 6 | FoodM .45e | 4.8 10 | 11 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ +⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 7⅝ | FoodsNt .40 | 4.9 | 5 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| 9½ | 3⅝ | FtWyne .20 | 3.0 5 | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ —⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3⅝ | Forcht .50 | 7.7 4 | 10 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | Mocks .20 | 3.0 5 | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ —⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | Macrod | | 20 | 22 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 20⅝ | 17⅝ | MePS 1.84 | 9.9 4 | 5 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ +⅜ |
| 13⅝ | 7½ | Magood | | 11 | 12 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ 11¼ + ⅜ |
| 9⅝ | 6⅝ | MonrC .48 | 4.8 7 | 17 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ —⅜ |
| 1 11-16 | ⅜ | Morindq | | 95 | 1⅞ | 1 15-16 | 1⅜+1-16 |
| 16⅝ | 8⅝ | Morine .20e | 1.7 6 | 26 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝+ ⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 20 | Morsn pf2.25 | 10. | 24 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝+ ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 4⅛ | Morshtn | 39 | 50 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6⅛+ ⅜ |
| 25 | 11⅝ | MortPr .40 | 3.2 5 | x12 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝— ⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 8½ | Mosind .60a | 4.9 19 | 2 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12⅛+ ⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 5⅛ | Masters | 4 | 18 | u 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛+ ⅜ |
| 27½ | 16⅝ | MtrlRsh s.20 | .8 14 | 12 | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 24 + ⅛ |
| 72½ | 9½ | Mattrx s | | 8 | 16 | 10 | 16 . |
| 5⅛ | 2⅝ | MaulTec | | 9 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝— ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 2⅛ | McCuRD | 20 | 579 | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 6⅝— ⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 2⅝ | McKeon | 4 | 2 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛— ⅛ |
| 31 | 14⅛ | Means 1.20 | 6.8 7 | 3 | 18 | 17⅝ | 17⅝— ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 7⅝ | Medalst .50 | 5.0 5 | 17 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 |
| 6⅝ | 5⅝ | MedinGp | 9 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5 — ⅛ |
| 2 | ⅜ | Medcolw | | 2 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛+ ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 17 | MedloG .72 | 3.2 8 | 53 | 22⅝ | 22½ | 22½+ ⅛ |
| 19½ | 10⅛ | Meaon n.24 | 1.4 18 | 42 | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 17⅝— ⅜ |
| 13½ | 7 | Megdnt .24 | 2.6 4 | 14 | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅛— ⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 12⅝ | MEMCo 1 | 7.9 6 | 18 | 13 | d12⅝ | 12⅝— ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 8⅝ | MercSt .50b | 4.3 5 | 14 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 12 | 6⅝ | MetPro .15 | 1.4 10 | 14 | 11 | 10⅝ | 11 |
| 13⅝ | 7⅝ | Metex .40 | 3.1 7 | 8 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 + ⅜ |
| 37⅝ | 20 | Mattsfn .32 | 1.5 15 | 162 | 23½ | 31⅛ | 

# CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



**ACROSS**

1 "—— Price Glory?"
5 Severity
10 "Mean ——," 1929 song
14 Apiece
15 Idolize
16 Greek coin
17 In any way at all
20 Fawning; truckling
21 Hives
22 Units of measurement
23 Curtis ——, biographer of George Sand
25 Frame
29 Part of R.I.P.
30 Bread spread
33 Discharge
34 Schismatic groups
35 Copenhagen coin
36 Make war
40 Massachusetts cape
41 Orléans's river
42 Homophone for auntie
43 Aussie animal
44 Water birds
45 Fell into disuse
47 Clownish
48 Southern ——, U.C.L.A. rival
49 Conveys
52 Gorge
56 Lives dangerously
60 Sills song
61 Combine
62 Roman emperor
63 Phooey!
64 Distinguished diarist
65 Time of day

**DOWN**

1 Tarantula's toils
2 Does farm work
3 Be so eager it hurts
4 Deity for whom a weekday was named
5 Yard work
6 Many movie heroes
7 Bullfight memento
8 Sun or Earth
9 Juan Carlos I
10 Mets' manager
11 D is its natural scale
12 Ellington's "—— Indigo"
13 Original site of U. of Nevada
18 Dutch ——
19 Most doll-like
23 Hide the heirlooms
24 Things done
25 Wood for railroad ties
26 —— acids
27 "In hoc —— vinces"
28 Printers' org.
29 Equals
30 Saint —— (Florida river)
31 Range crest
32 Distributed
34 Bright
37 "Pretty" follower
38 Anguished
39 Highest part
45 Woodworking machines
46 Et ——
47 Greek letters
48 Given to malicious gossip
49 Ruler until 1917
50 Poddy plant
51 She wrote "My Father, Bertrand Russell"
52 Fragment
53 At another time
54 Eminent European
55 Repeat
57 Take sustenance
58 United
59 Very long time

# WEATHER

| | C | F | | | C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALGARVE | 26 | 79 | Fair | MADRID | 34 | 93 | Fair |
| AMSTERDAM | 18 | 64 | Fair | MIAMI | 30 | 86 | Fair |
| ANKARA | 25 | 77 | Cloudy | MILAN | 26 | 79 | Cloudy |
| ATHENS | 27 | 81 | cloudy | MONTREAL | 23 | 73 | Fair |
| BEIRUT | 27 | 81 | Fair | MOSCOW | 23 | 73 | Cloudy |
| BELGRADE | 20 | 68 | Cloudy | MUNICH | 14 | 57 | Rain |
| BERLIN | 14 | 57 | Rain | NEW YORK | 28 | 82 | Fair |
| BRUSSELS | 17 | 63 | Rain | NICE | 26 | 79 | Fair |
| BUCHAREST | 20 | 68 | Overcast | OSLO | 19 | 66 | Stormy |
| BUDAPEST | 20 | 68 | Overcast | PARIS | 21 | 70 | Overcast |
| CASABLANCA | 23 | 73 | Overcast | PRAGUE | 15 | 59 | Showers |
| COPENHAGEN | 15 | 59 | Overcast | ROME | 28 | 82 | Cloudy |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 27 | 81 | Fair | SOFIA | 14 | 57 | Showers |
| DUBLIN | 17 | 63 | Overcast | STOCKHOLM | 20 | 68 | Cloudy |
| EDINBURGH | 17 | 63 | Cloudy | TEHRAN | 40 | 104 | Fair |
| FLORENCE | 29 | 84 | Fair | TEL AVIV | 28 | 82 | Fair |
| FRANKFURT | 18 | 64 | Rain | TOKYO | 25 | 77 | Fair |
| GENEVA | 25 | 77 | Fair | TUNIS | 32 | 90 | Fair |
| HELSINKI | 21 | 70 | Fair | VIENNA | 20 | 68 | Overcast |
| HOUSTON | 31 | 88 | Fair | WARSAW | 16 | 61 | Cloudy |
| ISTANBUL | 28 | 82 | Fair | WASHINGTON | 26 | 79 | Fair |
| LAS PALMAS | 24 | 75 | Fair | ZURICH | 21 | 70 | Overcast |
| LISBON | 27 | 81 | Misty | | | | |
| LONDON | 19 | 66 | Overcast | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 31 | 88 | Fair | | | | |

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)


## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

**ADVERTISEMENT**

July 6, 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the Bill: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Boerbond SF 718.60
— (d) Cambor SF 660.00
— (d) Grobor SF 604.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 696.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund SF 16.14
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.73
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 9.38

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 6.30
—(w) High Interest Sterling 00.95*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 18.73
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 11.14
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 28.46

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 298.75
— (d) Canasec SF 437.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 62.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 39.25
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 81.75
— (d) Usec SF 433.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 110.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM 19.30
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 65.50

EARNEX Fd, Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd $ 5.49

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 27.20
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $64.12
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 24.06
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 81.57
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $ 15.29

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A $ 3.79
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 7.75
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 16.80

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $ 45.37
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 10.02
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 13.89
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 7.53
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund $ 10.00

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $73.08
— (r) Jardine S. East Asia $ 17.10

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF257.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 303.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $9.98

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parion Sw. R Est SF 1,323.00
— (r) Securswiss SF 1,004.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF 314.00
— (d) Intervalor SF 49.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF 344.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 236.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 64.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF 71.39

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 30.75
— (d) Bond Invest SF 59.00
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 62.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF 125.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 163.50
— (d) Globinvest SF 53.25
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 66.50
— (d) Ramstar-Invest SF 286.50
— (d) Sofit South Afr Sh SF 180.50
— (d) Simo Swiss R Est SF 207.50

UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt
— (d) Allgemeinfonds DM 11.75
— (d) Unirenta DM 37.81
— (d) Unifonds DM 17.01
— (d) Unispecial I DM 59.04
— (d) Eurorentenfonds DM 35.45

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $18.14
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $ 1,033.17
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $ 7.59
(w) Austral. Select Fd $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 122.80
(w) CAMIT $ 10.20
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $ 13.66
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,415.80
(d) Caribbco Open-End Fund $ 222.83
(d) Citadel Fund $ 2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd $ 960.29
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $ 7.07
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $14.22
(d) Convertible Japan $ 8.85
(w) D.G.C. $ 43.53*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) $ 0.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $ 17.44
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $18.57
(d) Europe Obligations LF 1,150.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $ 4,767.56
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $ 234.09
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 1,436.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 56.84
(d) Fonditalia $ 13.21
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins DM 48.12
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $ 0.30
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.28
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV $ 300.00
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobel $ 28.70
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $112.11
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $ 114.77
(d) Interfund S.A. $ 18.42
(w) Intermarket Fund $ 163.11
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $ 23.85
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $ 6.87
(d) Invesla DWS DM 35.50
(r) Invest Atlantiques $ 50.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund $ 10.28
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $8.82
(w) Japan Selection Fund $61.96
(w) Japan Pacif. Fund $ 40.99
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,546.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $ 12.48
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $ 31.45
(i) Leverage Cap. Hold $ 49.73
(w) Luxfund $ 37.55
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $11.82
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $ 0.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $ 1.73
(w) Nippon Fund $ 16.95
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $ 5.25
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $ 5.22
(w) N.A.M.F. $ 68.94
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $ 30.29
(d) Renta Fund $ 58.87
(d) Rentinvest LF 850.00
(d) Safe Fund $ 4.14
(d) Safe Trust Fund $ 9.42
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 68.95
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $ 15.08
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 92.00
(w) Soros Fund $ 681.04
(w) Talent Global Fund $ 12.05
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $ 48.31
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $ 66.31
(w) Transpacific Fund $ 31.95
(d) UNICO Fund DM 51.25
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $ 5.95
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $ 3.46
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $ 106.72
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $ 11.21
(w) Western Growth Fund $ 7.72
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $ 486.14
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $ 12.48
(w) Worldwide Securities $ 73.49
(w) Worldwide Special $ 1,518.155/5

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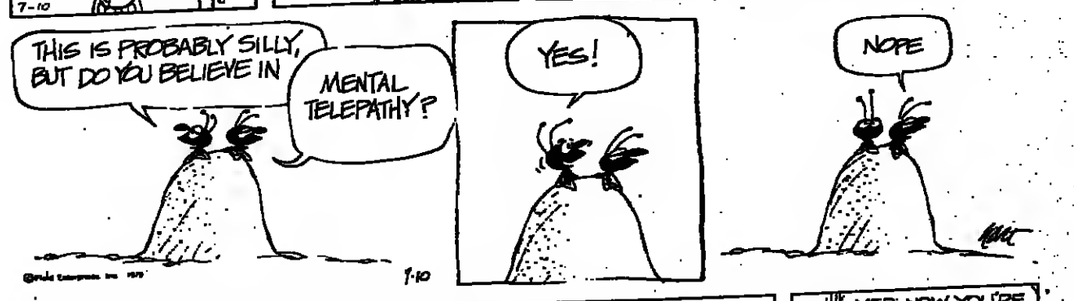
PEANUTS

B.C.




BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BISSA

TILIM

CRYGLE

LATMEL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "○○○○○○" ○○○○ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CASTE WAKEN BUTTER OBJECT
Answer: How the jockey had to ride after he put his own shirt on the horse—BAREBACK

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

## DENNIS THE MENACE

"I don't want a haircut. I just came in to look at your new comic books!"

# BOOKS

## THE SITWELLS
### A Family Biography

By John Pearson. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. 534 pp. $15.

Reviewed by James Atlas

"THE SITWELLS belong to the history of publicity, rather than of poetry," pronounced F.R. Leavis, that surly custodian of English letters; and there is a measure of truth to the charge. Edith, Osbert and Sacheverell, the prolific siblings whose collective talents made them England's reigning literary family for half a century, were formidable self-promoters. Endowed with wealth, memorable features and an aristocratic lineage — quite apart from their genuine accomplishments — the Sitwells commanded attention from the moment of their more or less simultaneous debut just after World War I.

"It was extraordinary how acute the Sitwells' cultural antennae had been to what would fascinate the postwar generation," writes John Pearson in this impressive new biography. They were "art-struck," to borrow Pearson's shrewd epithet, vociferous in their enthusiasms and determined to create a style for themselves that would accommodate both the rebellious pose of modernism and the hauteur of a fashionable salon.

Even in a nation of tireless memoirists, few could equal the Sitwell zeal for chronicling their lives. But their memoirs were inevitably selective and idiosyncratic. Sacheverell's autobiography, "All Summer in a Day," offers no more than a vague, impressionistic glimpse of his own sensibility, and Edith's, written late in life, consists largely of riotous vituperation; D.H. Lawrence, for instance, is said to have the "rather matted, dank appearance" of someone who "had just returned from spending an uncomfortable night in a very dark cave." Only Osbert, whose five volumes of reminiscence constitute something of a modern classic, really gave a vivid account of the Sitwells and of Renishaw, the gloomy ancestral estate presided over by their notorious father, Sir George Sitwell (who could have occupied a chapter in his daughter's "English Eccentrics"). But even Osbert's autobiography stresses only the grandeur of the Sitwell legend.

The "patina of glamour" that Cecil Beaton attributed to the Sitwells loses some of its luster as one reads Pearson's account of how Sir George allowed his wife, an inveterate gambler, to be sent to prison rather than intervene on her behalf; how he once threatened, during a lean year, to pay Sacheverell's tuition at Eton with "pigs and potatoes"; or how he sought to straighten Edith's curved, avian nose by means of a metal brace. (John Singer Sargent was so appalled by this device that he avenged Edith in his famous portrait of the family, giving her nose an elegant shape and her father's a pronounced twist.)

Their privilege and celebrity failed to protect them from disappointment. Edith never married, suffered endless torment over her odd appearance and had a disastrous love affair with the celebrated painter Pavel Tchelitchew — who had no interest in women. Osbert's last years were spent in a futile struggle against the ravages of Parkinson's Disease, and Sacheverell was thwarted in his hope of inheriting Montegufoni, the family's magnificent Italian villa.

Pearson addresses the Sitwells with a certain wry respect, and his biography is *written*, where so many seem to have been assembled. After an unpromising introduction — "In a sense, this biography began when I trod on Sir Osbert Sitwell's toe at the big post exhibition of Mexican art at the Tate Gallery in London" — he abandons the arch, overly [illegible] voice endemic among biographers in favor of a conventional narrative. He can be dogged by details, and he occasionally [illegible] like a dinner guest babbling [illegible] an awkward silence: "For Osbert [illegible] was a time of gout and [illegible] "That autumn, as Osbert [illegible] ed . . ."

But the author's portraits of Eliot and his mad wife, Vivien, drawn from an unpublished memoir, is fascinating, and his mastery of the Sitwells' social world has produced a book rich in literary history, [illegible] lore and high comedy. When Osbert visited the Ancient College of the Imperial Eunuchs in [illegible] Pearson writes (omitting a description of what must have been a very curious institution), he was approached by "a wrinkled old man with a piping voice and a quisitive manner. The author continues:

" 'Tell me, young man,' the castrato said, 'do you [illegible] group of people like us where we come from?' Osbert [illegible] awhile, then answered [illegible] 'Yes, indeed we have. We [illegible] Bloomsbury.' "

What one misses in this biography is an estimate of the Sitwells' work. "The triune nature of the family cartel," noted Anthony Powell in the second volume of his memoirs, "has not been [illegible] geous to the Sitwells as [illegible] writers" — which is a pity. Their autobiography deserves a [illegible] readership, and Edith's more energetic verse had a considerable influence in her own time — [illegible] ence that would have been worth noting. Still, Pearson has [illegible] high entertainment, and that's art in itself.

*James Atlas reviewed this book for The New York Times.*

## Music Used As Therapy For Strokes

HAMBURG (UPI) — Patients paralyzed by a stroke may be helped if they listen to their favorite tunes, a West German [illegible] professor believes.

Hermann Rauhe, director of Hamburg's conservatory, said he first heard of the healing power of music five years ago when a patient whose legs were crippled by a stroke started to tap his feet to the rhythm of music when a familiar song from his youth was played.

"His case fascinated me," [illegible] told the newspaper Die Welt. "After intensive studies I am convinced that music can help" to cure paralyzed patients.

Rauhe, who started a music therapy course last [illegible] researched the effect of music on heart and brain activity as well as how composers have structured their music over the centuries. He said that tunes that were hits in his patients' teen-age years had proved especially effective.

"Although these discoveries provided a general system for patients paralyzed by a brain clot or a brain stroke, therapeutic music must be individualized," Rauhe said.

For a stroke-paralyzed patient, Rauhe played "Tea for Two" first as a fox-trot, then as a [illegible] then as a tango.

"When I played it to a [illegible] rhythm, the man started to tap [illegible] to the beat with his legs, mainly the leg that the stroke had left," Rauhe said. "Shortly thereafter he was able to walk."

Although the medical profession has reacted coolly to his theories, musicians have been enthusiastic. Rauhe said that Herbert von Karajan, the conductor, beamed at hearing him lecture on music therapy and urged him to follow on "this great beginning."

Solution to Previous Puzzle

# BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

In the diagrammed deal, North-South arrived in a contract of four spades after East had opened the bidding with one diamond. South's jump to game on the second round was a reasonable shot despite his partner's silence and the expectation that the diamond suit would not break evenly.

The question to be answered is whether four spades can be defeated by perfect defense. In practice, South had no trouble, for East won the opening diamond lead and shifted to his singleton heart. South won, drew trumps, and conceded a trick in each red suit to make his game.

If East can read his partner's opening lead as a singleton, which is admittedly not easy, especially if South conceals the three, he can return a low diamond at the second trick for his partner to ruff. The club queen is led by West and ruffed by South, leaving an interesting position.

South does best to cash one high trump honor and play hearts, following the ace with the queen. He now threatens to discard all his diamonds on dummy's heart winner but the defense can prevail.

West must play low, since East to ruff the queen of hearts lead any card except the diamond ace, to defeat the contract. West must not take the heart king. South can avoid the loss of a diamond trick.

NORTH
♠ K 5
♡ J 10 9 4 3
♢ 9 6
♣ K 8 4 3

WEST
♠ 9 7 4
♡ K 8 6 5 2
♢ 5
♣ Q J 8 5

EAST (D)
♠ 8 2
♡ 7
♢ A K 7 4 2
♣ A 10 9 7 6 2

SOUTH
♠ A Q J 10 6 3
♡ A Q
♢ Q J 10 8 3
♣ —

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

| East | South | West | North |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 ♢ | 1 ♠ | Dbl. | Pass |
| 2 ♣ | 4 ♠ | Pass | Pass |
| Pass | | | |

West led the diamond five.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاصل



# chmidt's Hot Bat eads the Phillies 'ast Giants, 5-3

ADELPHIA, July 9 (AP) — chmidt hit his 28th home fifth in the last three games e Rose singled to break a inning tie and give the lphia Phillies a 5-3 victory San Francisco Giants here y.

Carlton scattered nine hits ck out 14 batters, high for on in the National League, e victory.

idt hit a homer in his last at nst the Giants Friday night e straight Saturday night to the first player in baseball to twice hit four home runs ecutive appearances at the

otal of five homers in three as one less than the record it by Tony Lazzeri and Gus in the American League lph Kiner, Frank Thomas, y and Schmidt himself in ional League.

**Reds 4, Pirates 2**

**Pirates 2, Reds 1**

cinnati, Willie Stargell's ning home run gave Pitts- 2-1 victory over Cincinnati split of their doubleheader. nati won the first game, 4-2, an Driessen's three-run

**Cubs 10, Astros 0**

hicago, Ivan DeJesus hit a n homer and Ted Sizemore o doubles among four hits to ike Krukow and Chicago to victory over Houston.

**Dodgers 8, Expos 6**

Montreal, pitcher Rick e hit a three-run double in a n sixth inning to lead Los s past Montreal, 8-6.

**Padres 5, Mets 3**

**Mets 4, Padres 1**

ew York, Andy Hassler and Tom Hausman teamed for a four-hitter and Doug Flynn drove in three runs with a bases-loaded double as New York defeated San Diego, 4-1, to gain a split of their doubleheader. Gaylord Perry got his 276th career victory in the opener, scattering eight hits as San Diego won, 5-3, on Dave Winfield's two-run single in the third inning.

**Braves 6, Cardinals 5**

In Atlanta, Jerry Royster singled in Pepe Frias from second base with two out in the ninth inning, giving Atlanta a 6-5 victory over St. Louis after the Braves squandered a three-run lead in the top of the inning.

**Yankees 2, A's 0**

In the American League, in Oakland, Calif., right-hander Luis Tiant gave up just one hit. Rickey Henderson's clean single leading off the fourth inning and got home run support from Reggie Jackson as New York beat Oakland, 2-0.

**White Sox 4, Royals 2**

In Kansas City, Francisco Barrios and two relievers combined on an eight-hitter and Greg Pryor hit a homer and a single to carry Chicago to a 4-2 victory over Kansas City.

**Brewers 5, Tigers 4**

**Brewers 3, Tigers 1**

In Milwaukee, Ben Oglivie, who hit three home runs in the opener, doubled in a run to back Bill Travers' four-hitter in the nightcap and give Milwaukee a 3-1 victory over Detroit and a sweep of their double header. Behind Oglivie's three homers, Mike Caldwell scattered nine hits to help the Brewers snap a three-game losing streak with a 5-4 triumph in the opener.

**Indians 5, Twins 4**

**Twins 7, Indians 2**

In Cleveland, Willie Norwood singled home two runs to give Minnesota a 7-2 victory over Cleveland and a split of their doubleheader. Pinch-runner Dave Rosello came home with the winning run from second base on a ninth-inning throwing error by reliever Mike Marshall to give Cleveland a 5-4 victory in the opener.

**Rangers 4, Blue Jays 3**

In Arlington, Texas, John Ellis hit a three-run homer in the bottom of the sixth inning to give Texas a 4-3 victory over Toronto.

**Red Sox 8, Mariners 2**

In Seattle, Carlton Fisk doubled his season's home run total by hitting two while Bob Watson and Dwight Evans had one homer each as Boston beat Seattle, 8-2.

**Orioles 3, Angels 2**

In Anaheim, Calif., John Lowenstein hit a bases-empty homer and Billy Smith followed with a two-run homer, both in the seventh inning, as Baltimore snapped a five-game losing streak with a 3-2 victory over California.

United Press International

Ozzie Smith of the San Diego Padres dives home with a run against the New York Mets.

# Rose, Bench Fail to Make All-Star Game in Voting

NEW YORK, July 9 (AP) — First baseman Steve Garvey narrowly foiled Pete Rose's bid to start an All-Star Game at his fifth different position and Ted Simmons ended Johnny Bench's nine-year domination as starting catcher in final National League balloting.

Joining Garvey and Simmons as starters elected by the fans were second baseman Davey Lopes of Los Angeles, shortstop Larry Bowa and third baseman Mike Schmidt of Philadelphia and outfielders Dave Winfield of San Diego, George Foster of Cincinnati and Dave Parker of Pittsburgh.

It was the first starting assignment for Simmons, Lopes, Schmidt and Winfield. Simmons, however, will not play when the National League meets the American League in the 50th All-Star Game July 17 at Seattle's Kingdome because of a broken left wrist. The league will name a replacement for the Cardinal catcher.

Garvey, the Los Angeles slugger who has been elected six successive times and was the game's most valuable player in 1974 and 1978, received 2,810,165 ballots, beating Rose by 10,899, one of the slimmest margins in history. Rose, playing for Philadelphia this season after 16 years with Cincinnati, had been an All-Star starter at second base, third base, left field and right field.

Rose beat Philadelphia's Schmidt as starting third baseman last year. But with Rose now a teammate and a first baseman, Schmidt became the league's top vote-getter, receiving 3,165,546 ballots.

Rod Carew topped the American League All-Star voting for the fourth time and became the only major leaguer to be elected in all 10 years of the fan balloting, according to the final American League tabulations.

However, the California Angels first baseman, who started the last three All-Star games at first and the previous six at second base, will be out of the lineup because of ligament damage in his right thumb.

The replacement at first for Carew, who drew 3,997,081 votes, tops of any player in either league, may be Cecil Cooper of Milwaukee, who drew just over a million votes.

He will join shortstop Roy Smalley of Minnesota, catcher Darrell Porter, second baseman Frank White and third baseman George Brett of Kansas City and outfielders Jim Rice, Fred Lynn, and Carl Yastrzemski, all of Boston, in the starting lineup.

Smalley, whose major league-leading .362 average netted him 2,572,331 votes, will be making his first All-Star appearance. Also elected for the first time were White and Porter, whose 2,046,505 votes ended the catching dominance shared by New York's Thurman Munson and Boston's Carlton Fisk.

## Nelson Takes Western Golf

OAK BROOK, Ill., July 9 (UPI) — Larry Nelson sank a two-foot putt for a birdie on the first extra hole to defeat Ben Crenshaw and win the Western Open here yesterday.

Nelson, who lost the Memphis Open last week when Gil Morgan chipped in from 70 feet, landed his second shot on the 381-yard, par-4 hole within two feet of the cup and knocked in the the putt. It was his second PGA tour victory of the year.

Nelson forced a playoff with Crenshaw by holing a five-footer on the final hole of regulation for a 4-over-par 276. Crenshaw carded a final-round 70 to make it into the playoff.

## *Knight Tangles With Policeman In Puerto Rico*

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, July 9 (AP) — No action of any kind is contemplated against Bobby Knight, the controversial basketball coach, who was involved in a weekend skirmish with a San Juan policeman, a U.S. Olympic Committee spokesman said today.

He said neither the committee nor the San Juan police planned any action because "no blows were struck" in an incident at a practice session yesterday during the Pan American Games.

"There was some pushing and shoving, but it was minimal," the spokesman said.

Knight has declined any comment on the situation. The 38-year-old Indiana University coach, known for his fiery temper, spent a few minutes at a local police station yesterday after the incident.

# *Borg Shows Mets How the Game Is Played*

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, July 9 (NYT) — Joe Torre sat behind his desk in Shea Stadium on Saturday and stared at the television set while Roscoe Tanner was threatening to upset Bjorn Borg in the singles final at Wimbledon. When Borg finally prevailed in the fifth set, winning the tennis title for the fourth straight year, the manager of the Mets was impressed.

"He waited, he waited," Torre said, sounding like a man who had just found proof for one of his favorite theories. "Did you see that? Borg was like a surgeon. He knew what he had to do, and he refused to panic or even change his game plan. He waited.

"Don't deviate, stick to your best, always be yourself. It's the same thing that made Henry Aaron the best hitter in baseball: he waited.

### His Money Pitch

"You remember Johnny Podres of the Dodgers, and the great change-up he had? Henry knew that Podres would use it to get him out, and he waited for it. The first time up one day, Henry waited for the change. But he got fastball, strike one. Fastball, strike two. Fastball, strike three, looking.

"The next time Henry comes up: Fastball, strike one. Fastball, strike two. Now Podres goes to the change, offspeed and high. Henry jumps on it, and rips him for a grand-slam home run. He waited until he got it."

The science of hitting a baseball, a tennis ball, or a golf ball escapes most people, and maybe even most professionals. But if you're trying to teach other people the inner strategy of sports, you'll take help wherever you find it.

Casey Stengel used to quote John McGraw, and you could look it up. Billy Martin studies Civil War battles and, if that doesn't work, he may tell you to do it his way and shut up.

Tommy Lasorda invokes divine guidance. Wes Westrum used to post a series of 14 "rules of self-improvement." Some think Earl Weaver uses mirrors. Joe Torre, trapped by his meager Mets, even reaches across the Atlantic Ocean to prove his point.

"Borg knows what he can do," Torre said with soap-box certainty, "and he refuses to abandon it. Why would you? It took you longer to develop your strategy than it takes to change it, at the plate or on the court, so it must be sounder. Why change it because the other guy does something to smoke you out?

### Reaching Way Back

"When Mike Cuellar was pitching for Houston, I knew that he'd throw all kinds of tricks up to the plate. But I decided that my best chance was to wait for his fastball. Curveball, strike one. Screwball, strike two. I began to wonder: suppose I take strike three down the pipe? We had a guy on second base, and the game was on the line, and Cuellar was setting me up.

"Then the hard one. Fastball high, trying to waste one to keep setting me up. But it was the pitch I'd been waiting for. I reached up and hit it into center field for a single, and the run scored.

"Look, the worst thing you can do is to react to the last pitch be threw you. If you start to worry about that one, you'll always be one pitch behind. That's what makes Bjorn Borg so good. He adjusts, but he sucks to his own best game. That's discipline."

The television set began to fill with Billie Jean King, Martina Navratilova, Wendy Turnbull and Betty Stove. Now it was the women's doubles championship, but it was all the same to Joe Torre: Today's discipline at Wimbledon was the same as yesterday's discipline in County Stadium, Milwaukee, or tomorrow's in Shea Stadium, New York.

### Down Memory Lane

"Who was the best hitter I ever saw?" he asked. "I only saw Ted Williams near the end of his career, and I never saw Joe DiMaggio at his peak. But Aaron was the best, before he started going for home runs. When he realized he was getting close to Babe Ruth's record, he finally changed.

"But I played with him for eight years in Milwaukee and Atlanta, and he was the best, the most disciplined. If he got to two strikes, he'd forget the home run, and it was an automatic base-hit up the middle. A young pitcher might try to sneak a fastball over on him, but Henry was ready.

"Once, before I signed with the Braves, I was visiting them in Milwaukee to watch my brother Frank play. I was sitting behind the third-base dugout, and I actually saw a baseball pitched past Aaron. It was already past him. But be was so disciplined that he still hit it to right for an opposite-field home run." He paused, checked the tennis match and then clinched the point.

"Curt Simmons was as rough a pitcher as Henry ever faced, even though he was left-handed. But Simmons knew. He used to say that trying to sneak a fastball past Aaron was like trying to sneak the sun past a rooster."

# ough Road Ahead for One Bicycle Racer

By Samuel Abt

UVILLE, France (IHT) — Jesson was tired and sick e arrived in this seaside re- Normandy last week, and he l to be in the right hotel for ent and rehabilitation. the street lay a complex of l baths, beyond them was nglish Channel, calm and ately warm, next door was a ng casino with the usual atns plus a series of restful ts and bridge and chess tourts.

pite the opportunities for di- the streets were quiet, the stores and high apartment discouraging the wave of s that submerges Deauville's -class neighbor, Trouville. nybody here appeared to week or two of this placid was Jesson. Over breakfast at otel he was laconic and ling as he picked at his food.

### Hello and Goodbye

looks like a nice town," some- said. "Too bad we won't be ng."

on arrived about 5:30 o'clock ening before and he was leav- precisely 1:55 that afternoon the team he rides for, Splen- t off in the next stage of the le France bicycle race.

akened by stomach problems e physical toll of his first en- r with mountains, the 24- ld Jesson nevertheless felt e had been given the chance ifetime. Until a few days be- e Tour began on June 27, he n amateur rider in Belgium in cond year of European com- n.

won six races as an amateur," d, "but I wasn't well-known." Splendor team, which is led ichel Pollentier and is gener- considered to be one of the r teams in this year's race, nable to sign the 10th and last er needed. In one of those s that fill the heads of the ands of amateur racers in Bel- Splendor turned to Jesson. his first race as a professional, nished in the middle of the an field in the prologue to our de France. By last week- e was ranked 83d in the field,

So unknown was he before the race and so late was he signed that he is listed in all the official statistics under the name of Christian Jezzon.

"It's Jesson, with two 'esses' and my first name is Paul," he said. "I wish they would get it right but they started with the other name and now they won't change." The statistics do get his country correct, New Zealand, which also makes him a curiosity in European bicycle racing. Jesson learned to ride in New Zealand before he moved to Belgium for the season last year. He returns to New Zealand in the winter.

Jesson was not expected to survive the first day on the road, when the Tour entered the Pyrenees for three tough mountain stages with only the five-mile prologue as a warmup.

"Everybody says it was the first time I even saw a mountain," he said. "But it wasn't. In Christchurch, where I lived in New Zealand, we had mountains. I knew what a mountain was, it was just that I had never cycled up one before."

### Some Swift Dropouts

He gained a reputation for courage by completing the Pyrenees' stage, especially after three other riders dropped out the first day. The fate of at least one of them, Didier Bourrier of Fiat, typifies the life some racers lead.

"I didn't hesitate to tell Bourrier what I thought of him," said Raphael Geminiani, his team manager. "I gave him a real tongue-lashing and then I made him empty his suitcases, return his two bicycles, his racing jerseys, his shorts, even his cloth caps. I took it all back, absolutely everything, including his Fiat emblems. He wasn't worthy of carrying them.

"I paid him off through June and I told him that was the last money he was getting. What he did was desertion in the face of the enemy. The first stage of the Tour has to be finished even if you come in with your head between your legs.

"I never want to see him again. I feel nothing for him but scorn and shame. I could have killed him."

Geminiani is somewhat more volatile than most team managers, but his attitude is typical. In the interests of publicity and selling bicycles, many hundreds of thousands of dollars are invested in each team. The highest spender is believed to be the Peugeot team, with more than $1 million budgeted this year.

Of this, most goes for salaries — with the average team member making perhaps $200 a week and a star perhaps $100,000 a year — and for the high costs of European social security systems.

Team expenses for competition and training take a lesser share of the budget, especially during the Tour de France, whose organizers pay the riders' bills during the 25-day race.

"We pay for the hotel, but the organizers reimburse us," said Cyrille Guimard, the manager of the Gitane team, which is led by Bernard Hinault. He looked around the lobby of the team's luxury hotel here, where a single room costs about $80 a night and where the lobby showcases display the wares of Hermes, Givenchy and Van Cleef & Arpels. "Not bad," he said, "not bad at all."

### Early Reservations Needed

The organizers choose the hotels, booking them a year in advance, and not all lodgings are deluxe. In Fleurance, where the race began, 6 of the 15 teams were put in the spartan-sounding Home for Young Workers in nearby Auch.

"We slept in a school the other night," said Sean Kelly, an Irish teammate of Jesson's who serves as his French interpreter for the rest of the team. "But what difference does it make? All we do is ride, eat and sleep."

It was the need for a good night's sleep that caused last year's revolt of the racers. Protesting the length of a two-part stage and the early starting time, they lallygagged along the route and then refused to cross the finish line until they felt their point had been made. It had. The stages have been shortened this year, the two-part stages eliminated and the starting times moved late into the morning, sometimes near noon.

Where he had slept the night before did not seem to matter to Jesson. What be was concerned with was the fact that his team was down to six riders because of dropouts and that the day's race was a team trial against the clock, with the time of the fourth finisher deciding the team's time.

"It makes it hard on a team like us," he said. "We're not that strong to start with and now we're missing four men."

### Lush Prose Ahead

As they rolled through the lush countryside, with the smell of cut grass hanging above the back roads, Splendor managed to stay together, each of the six taking turns setting the pace and cutting the wind.

On they went over the curving 55-mile stage, through thousands of people who pushed into the road and narrowed the racers' path. Off to the left, across the water, the arrival city of Le Havre was visible through the summer haze. Past a German pillbox left as a memorial to the dead of World War II, past farms selling apple cider and brandy, past the industrial suburbs of Le Havre, Splendor rolled on.

With Jesson finishing third for his team and Kelly fourth, Splendor ranked 10th in the 15-team field at the finish, higher than might have been expected.

Jesson himself seemed stronger at the finish than he had at the start. "I want to make it to Belgium," he said. "I've got friends there and I want them to see me."

### Seznec Wins Stage

METZ, France, July 9 (UPI) — As the race left Belgium, Christian Seznec won today's stage, 107 miles to this city in Lorraine. Joop Zoetemelk retained the overall leader's yellow jersey with the unchanged lead of one minute 32 seconds over Hinault.

The big gainer of the day was Hennie Kuiper, who moved from fifth place overall to third, more than 6 minutes behind Zoetemelk.

Jesson finished 113th today and fell to 95th overall.

## Music ajor League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East

| | W. | L. | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 47 | 39 | .610 | — |
| | 45 | 38 | .558 | 2½ |
| | 44 | 40 | .524 | 4½ |
| | 41 | 40 | .506 | 5½ |
| | 41 | 42 | .494 | 6½ |
| | 39 | 46 | .459 | 9½ |
| | 37 | 48 | .435 | 11½ |
| | 35 | 51 | .407 | 13 |

West

| | W. | L. | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 53 | 35 | .602 | — |
| | 45 | 41 | .523 | 7 |
| | 41 | 44 | .482 | 10½ |
| | 39 | 46 | .459 | 12½ |
| | 37 | 48 | .435 | 14½ |
| | 35 | 51 | .407 | 17 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East

| | W. | L. | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 55 | 29 | .655 | — |
| | 52 | 30 | .634 | 2 |
| | 49 | 33 | .598 | 5 |
| | 48 | 35 | .578 | 6 |
| | 40 | 42 | .488 | 14 |
| | 39 | 45 | .464 | 16 |
| | 27 | 58 | .318 | 29½ |

West

| | W. | L. | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 49 | 35 | .583 | — |
| | 50 | 37 | .575 | ½ |
| | 44 | 39 | .530 | 4½ |
| | 43 | 41 | .512 | 6 |
| | 37 | 44 | .456 | 11½ |
| | 37 | 51 | .420 | 14 |
| | 34 | 54 | .378 | 17 |

## Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minnesota | 000 020 002—4 11 | 2 |
| Cleveland | 000 300 101—5 9 | 2 |

Serum, Hartzell (5), Marshall (9) and Wynegar; Wise, Monge (7), Cruz (9) and Hasey. W—Cruz, 2-6. L—Marshall, 9-8.

Second Game

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Minnesota | 300 001 102—7 13 | 0 |
| Cleveland | 002 000 000—2 7 | 1 |

Goltz and Borgmann; Waits, Spillner (7) and Alexander. W—Goltz, 7-6. L—Waits, 9-8. HRs—Minnesota, Edwards (5). Cleveland, Hargrove (2).

First Game

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 000 110 011—4 10 | 2 |
| Milwaukee | 011 007 20x—6 11 | 0 |

Billingham, Hiller (4), Lopez (8) and Parrish; Caldwell and Moore. W—Caldwell, 10-5. L—Hiller, 3-7. HRs— Detroit, Morales (8), Parrish (10). Milwaukee, Oglivie 3 (18).

Second Game

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 000 000 010—1 4 | 1 |
| Milwaukee | 000 201 00x—3 10 | 1 |

Petry, Tobik (8) and Parrish; Travers and Martinez. W—Travers, 6-4. L—Petry, 8-1. HR—Detroit, Rodriguez (4).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 220 000 000—4 13 | 2 |
| Kansas City | 000 010 010—2 6 | 0 |

Barrios, Hoffman (8), Scorsorry (9) and May; Poltin; Mingori (2), Quisenberry (7) and Porter. W—Barrios, 3-3. L—Poltin, 3-2. HR—Chicago, Pryor (3).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 000 000 300—3 7 | 2 |
| California | 000 002 000—2 5 | 0 |

McGregor, Stewart (8), Stanhouse (9) and Dempsey; Ness, LaRoche (8) and Donohue. W—McGregor, 3-2. L—Ness, 7-7. HRs—Baltimore, Lowenstein (8), Smith (4).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 010 100 000—2 5 | 0 |
| Oakland | 000 000 000—0 1 | 0 |

Tiant and Munson; Kinemen, Heaverlo (8) and Easler. W—Tiant, 6-2. L—Kinemen, 0-2. HR—New York, Jackson (15).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 010 002 000—3 6 | 1 |
| Texas | 010 003 00x—4 6 | 0 |

B.Moore and Cerone; Comer, Lyle (9) and Sundberg. W—Comer, 9-6. L—B.Moore, 2-1. HR—Texas, Ellis (8).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 302 120 000—8 14 | 0 |
| Seattle | 000 002 000—2 6 | 0 |

Renko and Fisk, Montgomery (5); McLaughlin, Abbott (3), Montague (5) and Stanton. W—Renko, 7-2. L—McLaughlin, 5-3. HRs—Boston, Watson (6), Fisk 2 (4), Evans (7).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

First Game

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 010 000 010—2 8 | 0 |
| Cincinnati | 000 300 10x—4 9 | 2 |

Candelaria, Tekulve (7) and Nicosia; Norman and Bench. W—Norman, 5-7. L—Candelaria, 7-7. HRs—Pittsburgh, Parker (15). Cincinnati, Driessen (13).

Second Game

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 100 000 001—2 7 | 0 |
| Cincinnati | 000 001 000—1 5 | 0 |

Blyleven, Jackson (8), Tekulve (9) and Ott; Hume, Tomlin (9) and Carrell. W—Jackson, 5-2. L—Tomlin, 2-2. HRs—Pittsburgh, Stargell (15).

First Game

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Diego | 202 001 000—5 9 | 0 |
| New York | 120 000 000—3 8 | 3 |

Perry and Kendall; Kobel, Allen (7) and Stearns. W—Perry, 9-6. L—Kobel, 3-4.

Second Game

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Diego | 000 001 000—1 4 | 0 |
| New York | 031 000 00x—4 11 | 0 |

Shirley, Lee (5), Mura (8) and Tenace; Hassler, Housman (6) and Trevino. W—Hassler, 2-2. L—Shirley, 4-9.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Francisco | 003 000 000—3 9 | 1 |
| Philadelphia | 001 002 11x—5 0 | 0 |

Knepper, Griffin (7), Lavelle (8) and Sodek; Carlton and Boone. W—Carlton, 10-8. L—Knepper, 6-2. HRs—San Francisco, Evans (9). Philadelphia, Boone (7), Schmidt (28).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Los Angeles | 011 004 101—8 12 | 2 |
| Montreal | 020 000 031—6 9 | 1 |

Sutcliffe, Patterson (8), Forster (9), LeGrow (9) and Yeager; Grimsley, Bahnsen (7), Palmer (8), Sosa (9) and Carter. W—Sutcliffe, 8-7. L—Grimsley, 8-5. HR—Los Angeles, Lopes (19), Russell (5). Montreal, Valentine (10).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Houston | 000 000 000— 0 7 | 1 |
| Chicago | 050 104 000—10 17 | 0 |

Forsch, Olson (5), Thrope (6), Roberge (7) and Ashby, Baldwin (7); Krukow, Moore (7) and Foote, Blackwell (8). W— Krukow, 6-5. L—Forsch, 5-4. HR—Chicago, DeJesus (3).

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 001 000 013—5 9 | 0 |
| Atlanta | 040 000 101—6 10 | 2 |

B.Forsch, Frazier (4), Thomas (7), Littell (8) and Kennedy; Matula, Garber (8) and Nolan. W—Garber, 5-9. L—Littell, 6-3. HRs—St.Louis, Templeton (8); Atlanta, Matthews (19).

## Dryden Retirement Announced Officially

MONTREAL, July 9 (AP) — Ken Dryden, the 31-year-old, all-star goaltender with the champion Montreal Canadiens, announced today that he is retiring from the National Hockey League.

Dryden, who indicated a year ago that be wanted to move on to another career, had delayed making his retirement official at the request of the Canadiens' management.

Co-winner of the Vezina Trophy as the least-scored-on goaltender in the league for the last three seasons, Dryden sat out the 1973-74 season while he clerked for a law firm in Toronto.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*(Continued from Back Page)*

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**Art Buchwald**

# Explaining Califano In the Land of Mao

PEKING — I went to China with our beloved and revered secretary of health, education and welfare, Joseph Califano Jr., who is referred to by his staff as Chairman Jo. Before the taxpayer gets too excited, I want to make it perfectly clear that I paid my own way, including air fare, hotels and all meals, except for banquets given in honor of Chairman Jo, which the Chinese taxpayers picked up, though I'm not sure they were told about it.

Buchwald

When the history of normalization between the United States and China is written, three American names will be engraved in the Sino-American Hall of Fame — President Richard Nixon, Henry Kissinger and Joseph Califano, not necessarily in that order. What Nixon and Kissinger started, Califano finished. His health agreement, which he signed with Dr. Qian Xingzhong, minister of public health in the People's Republic, was a landmark document in which we promised not to supply them with saccharin and Darvon if they promised not to send us Asian flu.

* * *

We arrived in Peking — a party of health, education, and welfare experts, and a handful of press — to a tumultuous reception. On the drive from the airport into town, millions of Chinese people lined the streets. Most of them were on bikes pedaling in the opposite direction, and others were bent over hoeing their fields, but Secretary Califano's press secretary, Susan McBeen, said we were permitted to include them in counting the crowd. Later I found out there is a tradition going back to the Ming Dynasty that everyone has to turn his or her back when a famous bureaucrat goes by, or it brings that person bad luck.

Phil Geyelin of The Washington Post, who was traveling with me in the motorcade, said he could only compare the reception Califano got in Peking with the one the secretary received a few months earlier when he drove from the airport through tobacco country in Durham, N.C.

Our beloved secretary not only signed a health treaty with the Chinese but also an agreement to discuss an education treaty. Therefore, we were entertained by health officials, education officials, welfare officials and deputy directors, vice premiers, ministers and Bob Hope.

This required a great deal of toasts and speeches. Every half-hour a Chinese deputy vice minister would pledge eternal friendship between the People's Republic of China and the United States, and Califano in turn would pledge the eternal friendship of the American people for China. Then we'd go off to see another brain operation.

* * *

The best part of traveling with a high-ranking American official is that you get to meet high-ranking Chinese officials.

At a banquet in Peking, a high-level Chinese administrator asked me quietly what Secretary Califano *really* did.

I tried to explain it in terms he would understand.

"The secretary is the most powerful man in America. He can make you take a swine-flu shot, bus your child to school, hold up your Social Security check, stop you from smoking in a public place, and decide whether or not you need an abortion.

"You could call him the American Mao. But instead of a little red book, the people wave HEW regulations at him when they parade in front of his building to show how much they love him."

The Chinese official said: "He's that powerful?"

"Powerful isn't the word," I told him. "If you wanted to build the Great Wall in the United States you would first have to prove to Secretary Califano that you would hire as many women as men to drag up the stones or he would refuse to fund it."

"Who does he answer to?"

"The president and Congress."

"How?"

"*Very* carefully."

# 'Night and Day,' He Is the One

## *The 10,000th Wedding of Lester Lanin*

By Lewis Grossberger

SOUTHAMPTON, N.Y. (WP) — Lester Lanin is nervous.

He is on the road to destiny but he is nervous. There are too many people in the car for comfort and he is afraid the air conditioning will give him pneumonia, and he is sitting on a board so he won't hurt his back and he isn't sure the driver has taken the right route and he's afraid he may be late.

Also he's worried that his tuxedo pants in the trunk have slipped to the bottom of the clothes bag and will get wrinkled.

Also: will there be enough gas in the tank to get back?

Nervous.

Now, if only, somehow, someway, Lester Lanin can contrive to escape all the traps and pitfalls awaiting him out there, and reach Southampton, that reservation for the rich, he may achieve his rendezvous with destiny:

His 10,000th wedding reception.

Trumpet fanfare!

All right, so maybe it isn't exactly his 10,000th. But let's not quibble. Lanin has been at this since age 15½, he's been sending out 5, 10, sometimes 30 Lester Lanin bands a week. Not all starring Lester Lanin, but guaranteed to have that perky Lester Lanin beat.

His accountant sat down and totaled it up and decided by now he's got to have done 10,000 wedding receptions. And that's not even mentioning all the debutante parties, charity balls, conventions, presidential inaugurals, college proms, anniversary parties . . .

Give the man a break. He's 67. He works hard. He's made 28 albums. He's got 11 Lester Lanin bands out playing today alone. We're calling it 10,000 weddings and that's it. You don't like it, quit reading.

"I hate to talk immodestly, or like an old-timer," says Lester Lanin. "But I am the dean of society orchestras in this country. I'm talking facts, not like a wise guy."

The dean is in the back of a rented Thunderbird, talking sotto voce so the other guys in the car — members of his orchestra — won't hear. There's no need having other people know his business, says Lester. But he will tell us his success secret.

"I'm like a grocery store," he says. "You want oranges, I got it. Apples, got it." He keeps up with trends. In 1956 or some such year, Lester heard "Rock Around the Clock" by Bill Haley and the Comets. "I said, 'Lester, this is it.' I'm always abreast of the times. I immediately got my men together. I said: 'Let's play rock.' "

### Nervous Energy

And rock they will. You want disco? The boys will play "YMCA." They'll do Bee Gees. You're old-fashioned? Lester can oblige: "I have a record out, 'Forty Beatles Hits.' Epstein gave me permission." You're antediluvian? He'll give you every show tune every written. Lerner and Loewe. Rodgers and everybody. Porter, Gershwin, "Tomorrow" till it's coming out your nose. You're reincarnated? How about "Ah, Sweet Mystery of Life?" You're Jewish? Hava some Nagila. You're Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney? Lester can start that obscure Rodgers and Hammerstein tune you like as you walk into the room. He's played for everyone, remembers their favorites and accedes to all requests, instantly. Bananas? Yes, he has no.

He's a small wiry man, Lester Lanin, with a thin, bony face, high forehead, large ears. He's very polite and eager to please. He has lots of nervous energy. He's wearing a gray checked sportscoat over his tuxedo shirt and black tie. "I got half-dressed so I'll save time when I get there," he explains. He owns at least a dozen tuxes.

The Meadow Club, Southampton. Scene of the impending event. A Mr. Schwenk ("a lovely man") called four months ago and said: "My daughter's getting married, Lester. How about you coming out?" Lester said fine and sent out a contract. "I'm almost certain I played his daughter's deb party," says Lanin, who is unsure of too many details about the family but knows Mr. Schwenk was "very big in the Republican Party" and engaged him for a lot of affairs.

In the men's locker room, he opens a small suitcase containing a bottle of Perrier water in a sock, a sweater, a pair of maracas, some witch hazel, the sheet music from "Annie" and a package of Rolaids tablets, one of which he eats. He sprinkles some Old Spice on his hands and inside his jacket. He will inadvertently leave his money and his glasses in the locker room.

With all nine of his musicians present (three reeds, trumpet, trombone, guitar-vocalist, bass, piano, drum), Lanin takes his stand up front and goes into a full-fledged upbeat "Night and Day," his traditional opener. Dancing commences. This is not the April in Paris ball crowd, not high society, just upper-middle class. "Just nice people," says Lester. Just a wedding, not big or fancy. He bounces up and down, giving them both hands. No batons for Lanin. The music is up-tempo. The musicians have no sheet music before them. Most have been with Lanin for years and know his play list, extensive as it is.

### A Little Bop

He calls out the next song, sometimes by title, sometimes just a little bop-bop-wop-a-doo, and they know what it means. He dances around, he jiggles, he checks the room. Occasionally, he smiles. On rock songs, he bangs away on a cowbell. The band plays on and on. When they attempt to break during a natural lull, Lanin is soon herding them back to face the music. "Let's get back in," he exhorts. "We'd better play."

After chalking up the big No. 10,000, more or less, he is immediately ready for the next one. In three days, he would be in Winnetka, Ill., at yet another country club, making yet more music, worrying over yet smaller details.

"I want to please," says Lester Lanin. "I'll do anything in the world to please. With dignity, of course."

David F. Halsey, Washington Post

Bandleader Lanin: "I'm like a grocery store. You want oranges, I got it."

# PEOPLE: *Bob Hope Leaves Chi[na] Minus a Pair of Yo-Y[os]*

Bob Hope demonstrated a few farewell flicks of the yo-yo to two girls in the Shanghai airport at the end of his one-month filming session in China. Hope flew out of Shanghai with his wife, Dolores, daughter Linda and several members of his troupe who have been filming the first foreign television entertainment show made in China. The remaining cast members said by telephone that Hope, clowning his way through China to the very end, fascinated two little girls at the airport with a yo-yo, and then gave one to each of them. Hope, who hosted a farewell banquet Sunday night at his hotel for Chinese culture officials, told them: "We're never going to forget this trip because we go away with great, great friendship — and Dolores goes away with all the goods in China." Hope's Shanghai one-liners included: "Eleven million people live in Shanghai. What a mob. You can't tell where the sidewalk ends and the road begins. Unfortunately, neither can the cars. Anyone who doesn't have tire marks down his back is a tourist."

* * *

In the south of France, an area favored by many artists, it was a big weekend for two giants of modern art. Joan Miro, vigorous at 86, went to St. Paul de Vence for the opening of an exhibition of his works at the Maeght Foundation. More than 250 Miro sculptures, paintings and drawings from the last 20 years are on display. Not far away — in Nice — Marc Chagall was celebrating his 92d birthday by attending a preview of an exhibition of Venetian religious art. There are, Chagall said, close links between his own work and the religious paintings of 16th-century Venice. In fact, he added, Titian is one of his two favorite artists. The other? Rembrandt.

* * *

Retired Rear Adm. Jeremiah Denton says that the nightmares and body spasms that followed his seven years as a prisoner of war have returned since he watched a television crew film a movie about his experiences in Vietnam. "I wasn't prepared for the filming and the reactions," said Denton. "I'm dreaming almost every night, not about torture, but about escape. And I'm almost always caught." Denton is credited with being the first POW to inform the world of torture in the North Vietnamese prison camps. In an interview on Japanese television during [illegible] tivity, Denton blinked his [illegible] spell in Morse code th[illegible] "torture." As he watched t[illegible] film crews recreate the long [illegible] sessions he endured, spasms [illegible] hit his arms and legs. "I [illegible] never had them before," sa[illegible] ton, who was freed in 197[illegible] I'm back to where I was fi[illegible] ago."

* * *

It is five years since Earl [illegible] died at Georgetown U[illegible] Hospital in Washington, [illegible] story of how the former U[illegible] justice came to be at that f[illegible] told by a New York writ[illegible] Harrison Pollack. Pollack, [illegible] cently finished a biograph[illegible] Warren: The Judge Who G[illegible] America," says Warren had [illegible] to be treated at the Bethesd[illegible] Hospital, but as a retired ju[illegible] needed presidential approv[illegible] admitted. According to the [illegible] Warren told Arthur Goldb[illegible] was paying a visit, that [illegible] Nixon had been asked t[illegible] such approval but that Ni[illegible] refused. Later, according [illegible] account, Nixon had [illegible] thoughts and the White Ho[illegible] sician, Dr. William Lukash, [illegible] to transfer the patient to B[illegible] However, it was too late, [illegible] said, and "the proud Wa[illegible] clined the offer."

* * *

Eugene McCarthy says [illegible] had an ulterior motive for [illegible] for president in 1968 — [illegible] poetry published. "If you'r[illegible] dreaming of getting publis[illegible] for the presidency and you' [illegible] publisher who will take a ch[illegible] you," McCarthy told a P[illegible] phia Inquirer columnist [illegible] Three Rivers Arts Festival [illegible] burgh. McCarthy, formerly [illegible] ocratic senator from Mi[illegible] also offered his opinion of [illegible] ington's women gossip col[illegible] "They remind me of ex-n[illegible] haven't quite made the [illegible] ment."

* * *

Quote — John Hanson, [illegible] of Winnebago Industries, [illegible] his company is resuming [illegible] production of recreational [illegible] in light of the gas shortage: [illegible] a very positive outlook for [illegible] ture of Winnebago and th[illegible] ational-vehicle industry. Yo[illegible] going to be able to take a[illegible] booze or weekends from the [illegible] can people."

— SAMUEL JU[illegible]


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